

REMINGTON MACHINE COMPANY

BUILDERS OF

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 Tons Capacity.

We make a SPECIALTY OF SMALL MACHINES, and have the MOST SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION for Dairies, Packing-houses, Hotels, Market Houses, Steamships and wherever a moderate amount of Refrigeration is required.

The REMINGTON VERTICAL AMMONIA COMPRESSORS are built either with ENGINE direct connected on same base, or for BELT POWER. They are the SIMPLEST, MOST COMPACT and EFFICIENT MACHINES yet designed for this purpose. Skilled help not required for their operation.

In sending for estimates give as full information as to your requirements as possible.

State:—

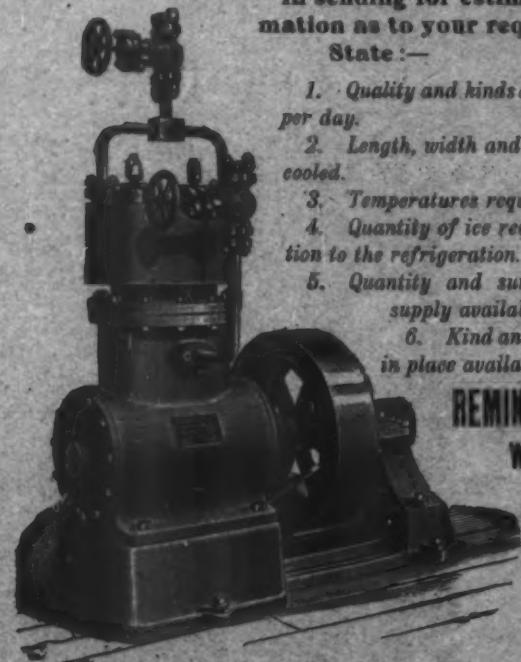
1. Quality and kinds of produce or meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperatures required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
5. Quantity and summer temperature of water supply available.
6. Kind and amount of power already in place available to drive Compressor.

REMINGTON MACHINE CO.,

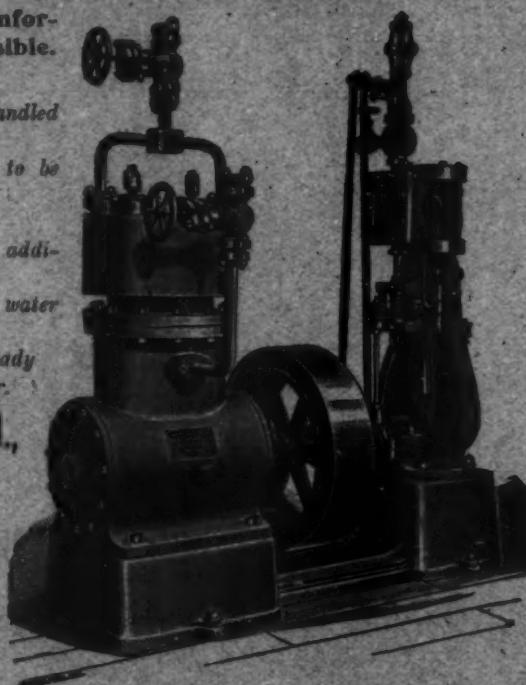
WILMINGTON, DEL.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
136 Liberty Street.

BAKER & HAMILTON,
San Francisco, Cal.
Tele. Coast Lines.



REMINGTON BELT POWER COMPRESSOR.



REMINGTON DIRECT CONNECTED COMPRESSOR.

The.... Laboratory Department of The National Provisioner

OFFICIAL CHEMISTS
TO THE
NEW YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE.

Also Analytical and Consulting Chemists to the packinghouse and allied industries, is prepared to undertake the analysis of all products and supplies of the Packinghouse, Tannery, Soap Factory, Fertilizer Works and the Cottonseed industry.

Accurate analyses made and samples duplicated of all commercial products.

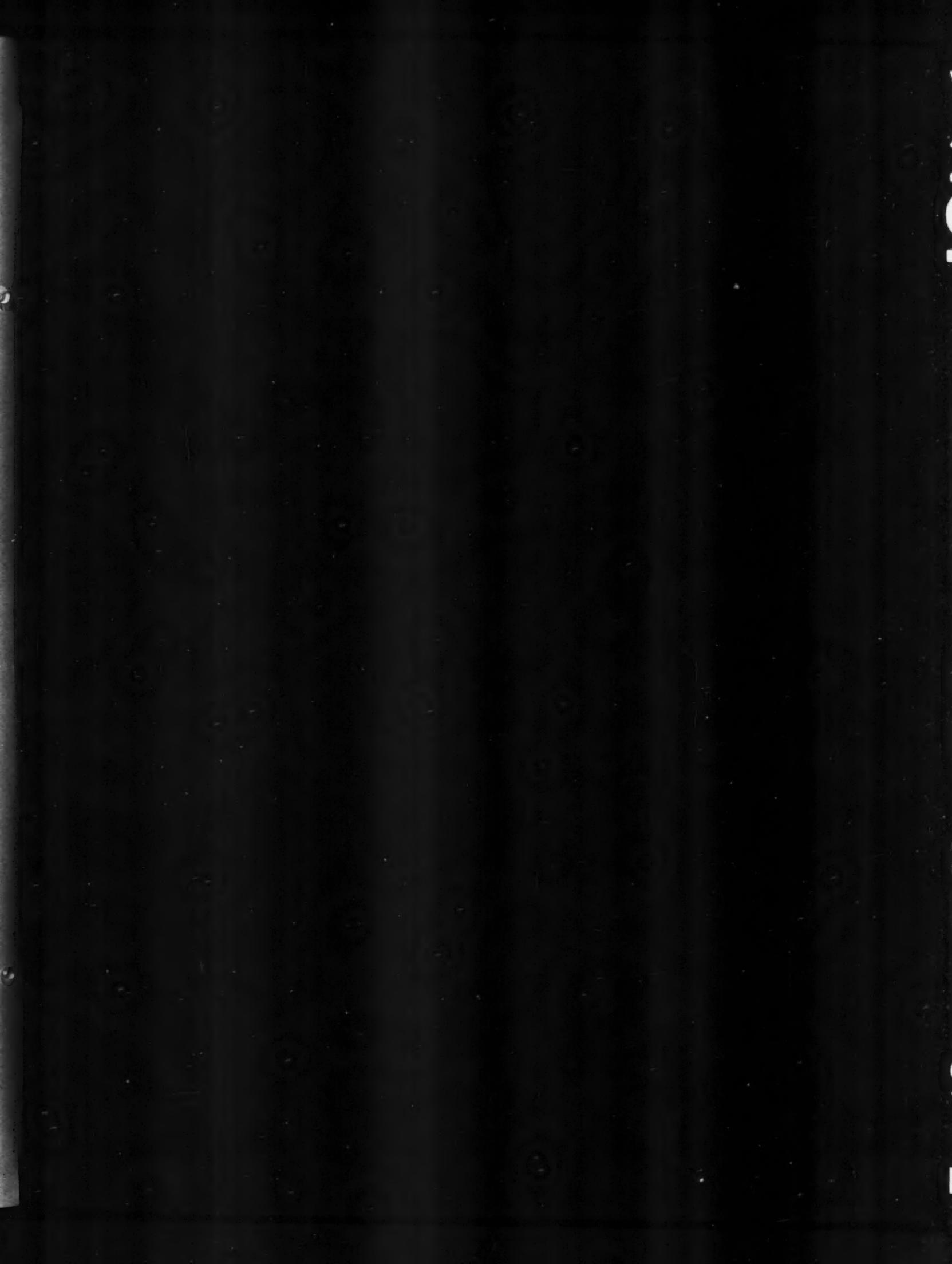
Our certificates, as OFFICIAL CHEMISTS TO THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, are universally accepted as standard.

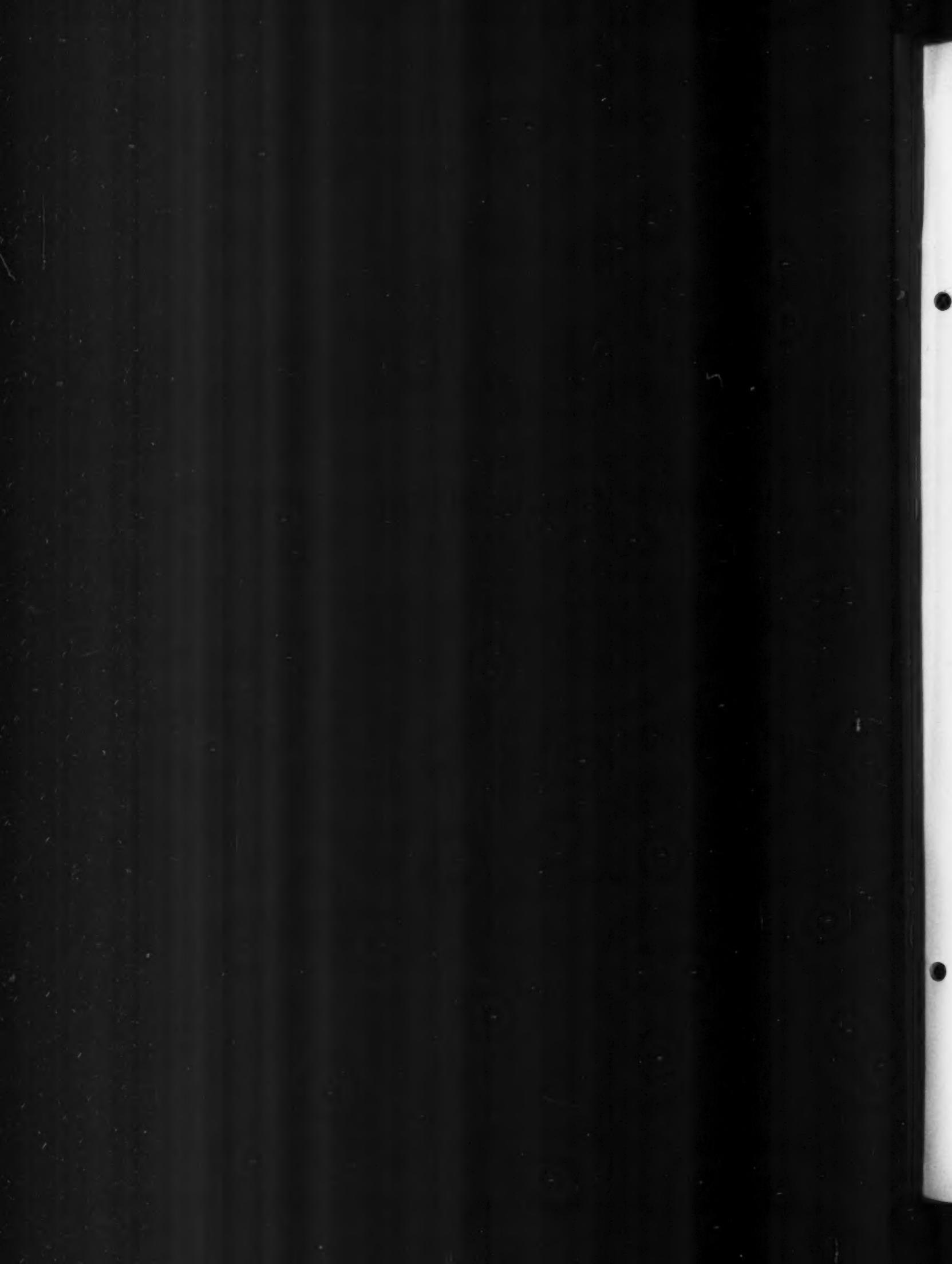
Our terms are reasonable. Only absolutely reliable work done and trustworthy advice given. For regular monthly or yearly work, special reduced rates will be given.

Practical advice furnished on all questions in the packinghouse, cottonseed oil, tanning and other commercial industries. Our chemists are specialists in the above lines, obtaining their experience in actual manufacturing. Expert advice given on lard, oils, greases, tallow, etc. The making, bleaching or refining.

Prompt and accurate analyses of Glues, Oils, Preservatives, Colors, Paints, Soaps, Varnishes, Minerals, Ores, Iron, Steel and Substances of every Description.

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HAMMOND, IND. AND SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, SHEEP AND HOGS

MAKERS OF "CALUMET" BUTTERINE ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER USE.

COIN SPECIAL BRANDS OF
BEEF EXTRACT, CANNED MEATS,
HAMS AND BACON, LARD, Etc., Etc.
HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELED.

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Boston Branch, 54 Chatham Street,
Chicago Branch, 244 Lake Street.

TRY OUR LARD SUBSTITUTE, "COOKENE."

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

Is kettle rendered, pure, and of superior quality. Silver Leaf Lard is sold in nearly every grocery store in America.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Anglo-American Provision Company,

Proprietors of the
Celebrated
DELMONICO,
CHERRY and
MONOPOLE BRANDS
of Smoked Meats.

**PORK PACKERS,
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Peach Leaf Lard and
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SPECIALTY,
For Export and
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ROCK ASPHALT. For Floors of Ware Houses, Cars, etc. Impervious to liquids, etc.

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MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT ROOFING. No Coal Tar products used. Does not disintegrate. Unaffected by weather, acids, etc.

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WATER-PROOF INSULATING COMPOUND.

For Caulking Floors, for interior angles of Packing Cases, Tops of Railway Carriages, for coating the interior of Galvanic Batteries, and for other telegraphic purposes; for joints in Iron and Wood Gutters, also Ice House, Slaughterhouse and Stable Floors; for making refrigerators air-tight, and other purposes too numerous to mention.

THIS COMPOUND IS PROOF AGAINST RUST, BRINE AND ACID.

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Ground Especially
for the
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"Ardenter Brand."

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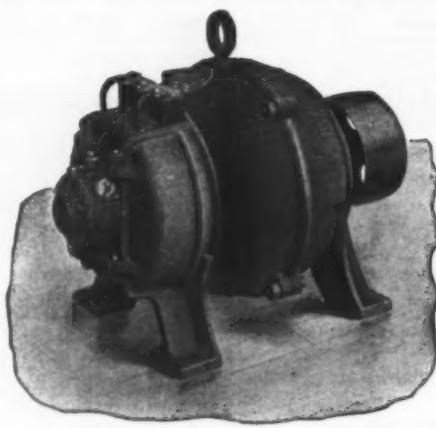
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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.

PITTSBURG, PA.
and all Principal Cities in U. S.

STEAM & GAS ENGINES.
WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO.
Manufacturers,
WESTINGHOUSE, CHURCH, KERR & CO.,
Engineers.
PITTSBURG, PA.

CLASSIFIED INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS AND BUYERS' GUIDE.

Aluminum Paint.	David C. Link.	Insulating Materials.	Pumps.
American Pegamoid Co.	Jacob Leeser.	American Pegamoid Co.	Foster Pump Works.
Ammonia	Jennings Provision Co.	Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	Taber Pump Co.
National Ammonia Co.	Loeb, Herman & Co.	Binney Bros.	Railroads.
Ammonia Fittings	Maury, F. W., & Co.	Bird, F. W., & Son.	"Big Four Route" (C. C. C. & St. L. Ry.)
Tight Joint Co.	Richard McCartney.	Standard Paint Co. (Paper).	Chicago & N. W. Ry.
Architects.	Oliver, Stephen B.	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.	Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.
Lees, Son & Co.	H. C. Zaun.	Western Mineral Wool Co.	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Asbestos Roofing.	American Cotton Oil Co.	Lard (European Buyers of).	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.	Kentucky Refining Co.	Borgmann, Emil.	Rat Exterminators.
Asphalt.	Cotton Oil.	Lard Cooler, Mixer and Dryer.	Herzog-Rabe & Co.
Assyrian Asphalt Co.	American Cotton Oil Co.	Dopp, H., Wm. & Son.	Hooding.
Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Co.	Kentucky Refining Co.	Lard (Neutral).	Assyrian Asphalt Co.
Barrels.	Cotton Oil Mill Machinery.	Friedman Mfg. Co.	Safe Deposit and Storage.
Hercules Woodenware Co.	The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works.	John H. Hartog & Co.	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.
Belt Dressing.	Munson Bros.	Lard Presses.	Salt Soda.
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.	Creamery Butter.	Boomer & Boschert Press Co.	Morton, Joy & Co.
Bellars.	Illinois Creamery Co.	Lard Refiners.	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
Leffel & Co.	Dryers.	The W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.	Salt.
Bone Crushers.	(See also Fertilizer Machinery.)	Lard Refiners' Machinery.	Joy, Morton & Co.
Blanchard Machine Co.	Anderson, V. D., Co.	Smith & Bro., Theo.	Sausage (European Buyers of).
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.	Bartlett & Co., C. O.	Lard Tubs and Pails.	Emil Borgmann.
Books.	Smith & Sons' Company, Theodore.	Frank Diesel Can Co.	Sausage Manufacturers.
The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).	Engines.	Horne & Danz Co., The.	Bacharach, Joseph.
The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Varnish Manufacture).	Leffel, James & Co.	Linseed Oil Machinery.	M. Zimmerman.
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	The Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.	Sausage Makers' Supplies.
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).	Engines and Boilers.	Meat Choppers.	B. Heller & Co.
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.	Frick Co.	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Preservaline Mfg. Co.
Sausage Recipes.	European Commission Merchants.	Smith's Sons, John E.	Scales.
Secrets of Canning.	Bergmann, Emil (Germany).	Meat Cutters.	Computing Scale Co., The.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.	Carrington & Agqvist (Sweden).	Billingham, P., & Co.	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.
Ice Making and Refrigeration.	De Lorne & Fries, A. (Belgium).	Mechanical Engineers.	Soap.
The Manufacture of Sausages, by James C. Duff, S. B., Chief Chemist of The National Provisioner.	Enterprise, Office of The National Provisioner (England).	Chas. W. Boyer.	Armour Soap Works.
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Pacific Coast Borax Co.	Hoefgen, E. (Germany).	Neostyle Co.	H. Wm. Dopp & Son.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	Kiderlen, E. (Germany).	Packing House Machinery and Supplies.	Hershey Mfg. Co.
Boracic Acid.	Lammiens, L. (France).	Enterprise Mfg. Co.	Houchin & Huber.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.	Müller, C. & J. (Germany).	Wm. R. Perrin & Co.	Mooney & Beuter.
Business Opportunities.	Tickle, W. W. (England).	Smith's Sons, John E.	Taber Pump Co.
(Also Want and For Sale.)	Fat and Skin Dealers.	Paint.	Soap Makers' Supplies.
Butchers' Supplies.	Brand, Herman.	Standard Paint Co.	Jobbins & Van Ruymbeke.
(See Casings, also Machinery.)	Donahue, P., & Son.	Parchment Paper.	Welch & Welch.
Butchers, Wholesale.	Levy, Jacob.	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)	Lederer Bros.	West Carrollton Parchment Co.	Soda Ash.
Armour & Co.	Fleiging, Conrad.	Paper and Twines.	Morton, Joy & Co.
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Hammond Co., G. H.	Blanchard Machine Works.	H. B. Willson & Co.	Fischer Mills.
Hevert & Welsbarl.	Filter Presses.	Pipe Covering.	Havens, John R.
Kingan & Co., Ltd.	Perrin, Wm. R.	H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.	Steamship Lines.
Martin, D. B.	Stilhul-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.	Pork and Beef Packers.	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.
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Vanderbeck's Son & Co., A.	Hansters.	The Jacob Dold Packing Co.	Taxidermy.
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P. Donahue & Son.	Donahue, P., & Son.	Jeney City Packing Co.	Bristol Co.
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Bechstein & Co.	Lederer Bros.	Libby, McNeill & Libby.	Truck Builders.
Haberkorn Bros. (Russian Sheep Casings).	Hydraulic Presses.	Lipton, The T. J. Co.	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.
Illinois Casing Co.	Thomas-Albright Co.	Martin, D. B.	Tracks and Wheelbarrows.
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Chemists.	Atlantic Refrigerating Co.	Preservatives.	Waxed Paper.
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Mariner & Hoskins.	Remington Machine Co.	The Boomer & Boschert Co.	Krauter Norman Co., The.
Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.	Vilter Manufacturing Co.	Thomas-Albright Co.	
Arctic Freezing Co.	Vogt Machine Co., Henry.	Proposals for Subsistence Supplies.	
Commission Merchants, Bankers and Brokers.	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.	Provisions.	
(See also European Commission Merchants.)	Wolf, Fred. W., Co.	F. Bechstein & Sons.	
Frankfeld & Co., B.	Ice Scales.	Bohnst, Frederick.	
Gibson, W. J. & Co.	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.	Stahl, Otto.	
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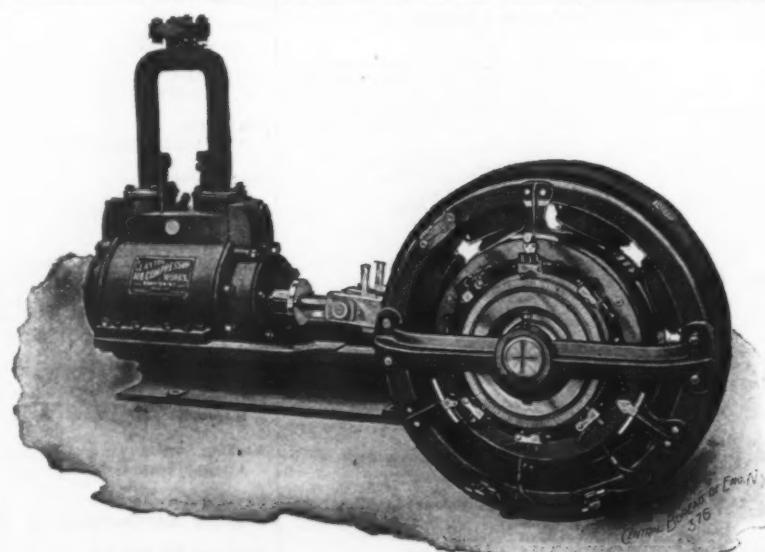
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Furnish **DYNAMOS and MOTORS**

of the Highest Efficiency - - -
for Lighting and Power Purposes.



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Fig. 376, from Photo. 101.

A large percentage can be saved in operating all classes of machinery in

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by the use of

**Crocker-Wheeler
Electric Motors.**

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We furnish on application expert estimates showing where we can save you money by using electricity rather than steam.

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ICE and REFRIGERATING MACHINES

For Creameries and
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**SIMPLE.
STRONG.
COMPACT.
DURABLE.**

**The Only Small Machines
Of Duplex Type.**

Equivalent to two independent machines.
One always in reserve as protection against
loss from stoppages and break-downs.



**Largest Efficiency Possible,
Because Absolutely
No Clearance.**

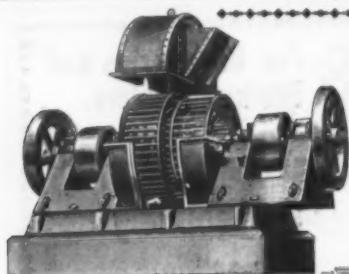
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Estimates cheerfully and promptly given.
Send for full illustrated and descriptive
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Ackley, F. L.....	48	Friedman Mfg. Co.....	—	N—National Ammonia Co.....	10
American Cotton Oil Co.....	26	German-American Provision Co.....	51	National Provisioner Analytical and Testing Laboratory	9
American Pegamoid Co.....	10	Gibson, W. J., & Co.....	29	Neostyle Co.....	44
Anderson Co., V. D.....	49	Gilch & Son.....	50	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.....	45
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Goulard, Thomas & Co.....	50	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	31
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	31	H—Haberman, Joseph.....	1	New York Telephone Co.....	40
Arctic Freezing Co.....	24	Haberkorn Bros.....	49	North Packing and Provision Co.....	48
Armour & Company.....	10	Halstead & Co.....	49	O—Oliver, Stephen B.....	46
Armour Soap Works.....	—	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	P—Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	52
Armour Packing Co.....	48	Hartog, John H. & Co.....	18	Page, Carroll S.....	1
Assyrian Asphalt Co.....	4	Hately Bros.....	14	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19
Atlantic Aleatraz Asphalt Co.....	24	Havens, John R.....	37	Pelouze Scale & Mfg. Co.....	38
Atlantic Refrigerating Co.....	24	Heller & Co., B.....	39	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.....	43
B —Bacharach, Jos.	46	Hercules Woodenware Co.....	42	Pfleiderer, Conrad.....	46
Baron S.....	46	Herzog-Rabe & Co.....	—	Preservative Mfg. Co.....	8
Bartlett & Co., G. O.....	52	Hevert & Weisbart.....	46	R—Remington Machine Works	2
Bechstein, F. & Sons.....	—	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	—	Ribbins, Charles.....	31
Bechstein & Co.....	46	Höeggen, E. M.....	45	Rohe & Brother	1
Bennett, H. R.....	21	Hohmann & Maurer.....	21	S —Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	50
Big Four R. R. Co.....	44	Horne & Danz Co., The.....	15	Smith & Sons Company, Theodore.....	47
Binney Bros.....	4	Houchin & Huber.....	28	Smith's Sons, John E.....	9
Bird, F. W. & Son	19	I —Illinois Casing Co.....	46	Sparks Mfg. Co., The.....	18
Billingham & Co., P.....	44	Illinois Creamery Co.....	37	Sprague Electric Co., The.....	6
Blanchard Machine Co.....	8	International Packing Co.....	51	Squire & Sons, John P.....	49
Bohnet, Fred.....	51	J —Jackson & Co.....	46	Squire & Co., John P.....	49
Boomer & Boschart Press Co.....	31	Jamison, John.....	46	Stahl, Otto.....	50
Borgman, Emil.....	45	Jenkins Bros.....	50	Standard Paint Co.....	23
Boyer, C. W.....	22	Jersey City Packing Co.....	48	Stern & Son, Joseph.....	50
Brand, Herman.....	46	Jobbins & Van Bumbeke	47	Stewart Heater Co.....	47
Bristol Co.....	1	Johns Mfg. Co., The H. W.....	50	Stedman Fdy. & Machine Works	8
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	27	Johnston, E. B.....	45	Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Valle Co.....	—
C —Carlsson & Aqvist	46	K —Kentucky Refining Co.....	26	St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.....	35
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.....	22	Kiderlen, E.....	45	Swift and Company	3, 49
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.....	1	Kingan & Co.....	46	T —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	—	Krauter Norman Co., The	43	Thomas-Albright Co.....	9
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	—	L —Lammens, L.....	—	Tickle, W. Wilson	44
Chicago & N. W. Ry.....	—	Lansing Wheelbarrow Co.....	46	Tight Joint Co.....	22
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.....	17	Lees, Son & Co., George	50	U —United Dressed Beef Co.....	48
Computing Scale Mfg. Co.....	—	Lesser, J.....	47	U. S. Mineral Wool Co.....	22
Crocker-Wheeler Electric Co.....	6	Leffel, James & Co.....	45	V —Vanderbeck's Son & Co., A.....	45
Cudahy Packing Co.....	51	Levi, Barth & Co.....	46	Vilter Mfg. Co.....	10
D —Darling Brothers' Company	33	Levy, Jacob.....	46	Vogt Machine Co.....	23
Dean, W. G. & Son.....	4	Libby, McNeill & Libby	51	W —Webber, Richard	50
De Lorne & Frix, A.....	40	Link, D. C.....	45	Welch & Welch.....	28
Diesel Can Co., Frank	51	Lipton Co., The T. J.....	49	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	28
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	31	Loeb, Herman & Co.....	47	West Carrollton Parchment Co.....	18
Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.....	48	M —Mariner & Hoskins	15	Western Mineral Wool Co.....	22
Donahue & Sons, P.....	30	Martin, D. B.....	34	Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.....	4
Dopp & Son, H. W.....	52	Manry & Co., F. W.....	48	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.....	4
E —Eastmans Co.....	50	McCartney, R.....	30	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.....	14
Enterprise Mfg. Co.....	25	Merchant & Co., Inc.....	43	Willson & Co., H. B.....	50
Enterprise, Office of The National Provisioner	45	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents	18	Wolf Co., The F. W.....	25
F —Fairbank Co., The N. K.....	—	Mooney & Beuter.....	29	Z —Zaun, H. C.....	45
Fahremhorst, Paul.....	45	Morris, Nelson & Co.....	1	Zimmermann, M.....	46
Farrington, F. R., & Co.....	1	Morton & Co., Joy	20		
Fischer Mills	1	Müller, C. & G.....	49		
Foster Pump Works	—	Munson Bros.....	27		
Frankfeld & Co., B.....	46				
Frick Co.....	22				



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Machine Works,**

AURORA, IND.

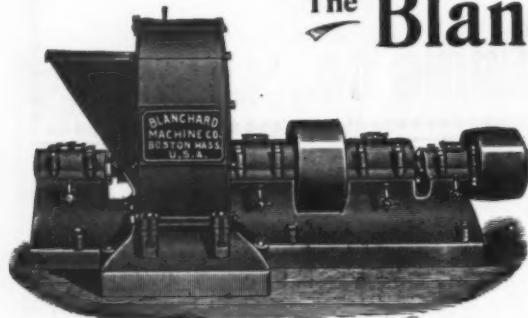
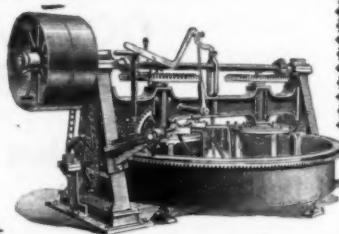
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IS UP-TO-DATE, DURABLE
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WE MAKE

Disintegrators, Screens, Mixers,
Elevators, Double Mixers,
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Rock Pulverizers.



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IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

The Blanchard Disintegrator will grind Bone, Glue, Tallow, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

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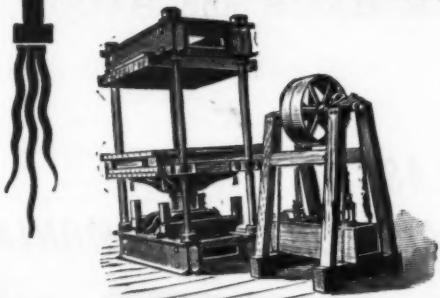
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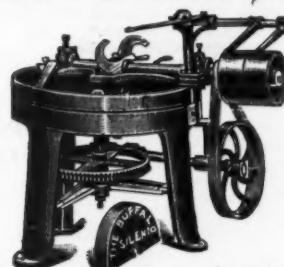
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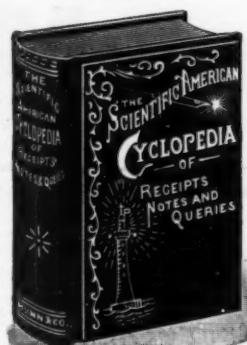
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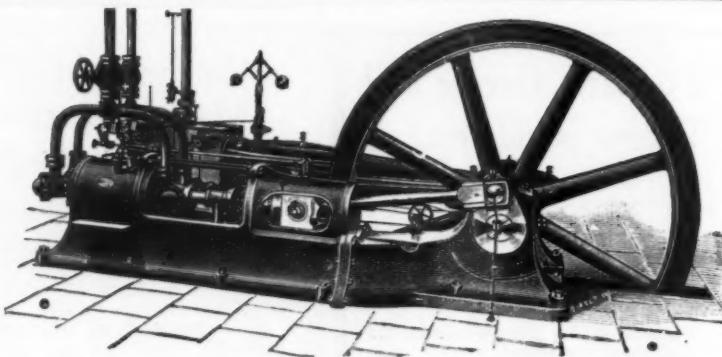
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CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL—	
The Report of the Commission.....	11
Secretary Wilson's Statement.....	11
A Strange "Beef Trust".....	12
Those Imaginary Seventy-two Hours.....	12
Ice-Blocked Meat.....	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
Meat Evils Imaginary.....	14
Explain this, General Miles!.....	16
Fluoride Not for Packers.....	16
A Curious Thing About Tin Plate.....	16
Our January Exports.....	21
Exports of Provisions.....	21
Buffalo Live Stock Review.....	23
Tae Bundesrath's Bill Passed.....	19
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets.....	26
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes.....	23
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review.....	28
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets.....	30
MISCELLANEOUS—	
New York Produce Exchange Notes.....	21
New Corporations.....	31
Patents and Trade-Marks.....	33
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial, News and Hints, etc.....	38-41
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York.....	35, 37, 42

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

Since Monday, Feb. 13, the report of the War Investigating Commission submitted to the President on the 8th inst., has become known, in full, to the public. It is a unanimous report of the eight commissioners surviving, the ninth (Col. Jas. A. Sexton), having died a few days before the completion of the arduous work performed by the commission during the four months of its existence. Those newspapers which had chosen to call the commission a "whitewashing" concern and who had bestowed upon it the nickname of an "Alger Relief Commission" were more than disappointed to find that the report was everything else, but admiration for the War Department's methods or its actions. A great deal of criticism is produced and many defects are frankly exposed, partly as excusable, some, however, stigmatized as unpardonable. In fact, the final report of a work which had to be performed under the most adverse circumstances, but proves that the commission had kept itself entirely free from any partisan spirit and amidst the violent storms of the most passionate newspaper harangues had preserved an astonishing unanimity.

Significantly, the largest part of our public press totally ignored the many valuable suggestions for improvement in the service and in its methods, and the criticisms of different branches of the Department, although by far the greatest part of the report is devoted to these varied subjects. In accordance with the remarkable policy pursued for many months under the lead of the young California representative of "active journalism," of the whole interesting report only the section on the famous "embalmed beef" attracted the attention of our editors. Of course, they were disappointed and did not hesitate to show it. We can fully appreciate it and extend our heartiest sympathy to our learned colleagues who had permitted themselves to be misled by this notorious statement of the Major General Commanding that: "There was sent to Porto Rico 337 tons of what is known as so-called refrigerated beef, which you might call 'embalmed beef.'" It is, indeed, very hard on those infallible editors, who were ignorant of the very elements and principles of the trade to realize that they had been entrapped by this catchy phrase, though, in fact it contained but half truth and half absurdity.

In direct contradiction of the above quoted petted statement of the Major General Commanding, the commission "in view of the facts set forth, is of the opinion that no refrigerated beef furnished by contractors and issued to the troops during the war with Spain was subjected to or treated with any chemicals by the contractors or those in their employ."

So much for the refrigerated beef, which Gen. Miles, to the delight of many editors, had styled "embalmed beef."

As to canned meat, it is conclusively proven, first, that the reports paraded by the General at his own direction only and specifically referred to "canned fresh roast beef," and, sec-

ondly, it is stated that a good deal of it was unpalatable, or of repulsive appearance, both of which, however, was caused by the intense heat. The report deserves especial notice. That portion of it which refers to this canned meat, states that neither allegation nor proof were submitted that it was "embalmed," meaning thereby that it was treated with some kind of acids. The sensational "embalmed beef," therefore, appears finally and conclusively to be a myth, as is shown by the commission's report. That the disappointed editors frantically cling to the appointment of another special court of inquiry, as alleged proof of the insufficiency of the first report, is but natural. They will soon be disillusioned. The Court of Inquiry will, if anything, end in a brilliant vindication of the War Investigation Commission, and in a total humiliation of the infallible ignoramus.

SECRETARY WILSON'S STATE- MENT.

The packing industry of the United States, with its allies, unquestionably ranks first among the manufacturing interests of the country. According to the census of 1890 the meat industry alone produced annually values of five hundred and sixty-five millions, against five hundred and fourteen millions of the flouring and milling products, four hundred and thirty-one millions of iron and steel, and four hundred millions of lumber and other products from logs. Only the textile industry in all its branches surpassed, with a total of seven hundred and twenty-two millions, the meat industry, which, accordingly ranked second in 1890. Since that time, however, not only by its own growth, but largely by the development of by-products the meat industry easily reached first place in the manufacturing world of the United States. That the Department of Agriculture feels a just pride and a lively interest in the further healthy development of such an enormous factor of national wealth, can easily be understood. By its active and judicious co-operation the American meat industry conquered the consuming world, and, notwithstanding a vigorous opposition from the home producers of foreign countries, enforced and maintained ample access to all markets. A malicious discrediting of such an important industry was, naturally, very keenly felt by the Agricultural Department, and its energetic head.

In an address delivered recently in Vicksburg, Secretary Wilson strongly referred to the sensation of the day, the "embalmed beef" agitation. After careful examination of all the meats of the commerce by his chemical experts, the Secretary came to the following conclusion:

"We have not been able in any case to find chemicals, although our investigations have covered all the brands of meat sold in the open market that we can hear of. We have also inaugurated extensive investigations into the character of our refrigerator meats, and utterly failed to find, as far as we have gone, any evidence whatever of the use of chemicals."

That is a sweeping vindication. It only needs to be supplemented by the unassailable proof that the meat furnished to our soldiers was,

and could not but be, exactly the same, as that found in the open market, in order to give a clean bill of health, as far as the contractors are concerned, to the meat furnished in the war, though that may, since delivery, have been consumed or become spoiled and, therefore, no longer available for specific examination.

Secretary Wilson's findings are conclusive, and the public which had for years eagerly consumed the products of the American packing industry, will no longer be frightened by this exploded bugaboo of alleged "embalmed beef."

A STRANGE "BEEF TRUST."

Those who have cried "beef trust" in connection with the contracts for army supplies in the late war with Spain, could not have done so from an examination of the bids for these contracts, or they would have seen at once how baseless were the charges of the existence of such a fancied combine. There are many evidences in those contracts, in fact every evidence, to disprove any such charge.

In the first place, every large contractor bid far under the cost of dressing the meat into the carcass. The least knowledge of slaughtering will show this if one is inclined to look up the price of cattle on the hoof on the date at which he desires to figure live stock into beef.

Having figured the cost of this carcass beef and then applying the results to the prices bid to supply this beef to the army and the navy of the United States, one is more inclined to be astonished at the lowness of the bid of the army contractor than to call him a leeching "trust." The closeness of the bidders for the various contracts also dispels any suspicions of a "beef trust." Only a few cents per hundred pounds separated the competitors in many of the bids. This alleged "trust" thus violated the very law necessary to its existence as a successful combine.

What is the popular idea of a trust? A concert of business concerns to put up prices; hold them up; hold or corner their goods; force the market up for them, and not to operate against any member of the combine when it is to the detriment of his business individually or to the prejudice of that of the members as a whole. As the contract prices published on another page of this issue show, the American packers bid under the market; bid at a loss; bid against each other like annihilators and rate-cutters. They, judging by their tenders, bid more like concerns actuated by a bitter business animus than as a concerting syndicate, operating on a plan to squeeze the government. Two, three and six cents per hundred pounds separated these bidders on 300,000 pound orders. That meant only twenty-five to fifty cents per beef. Old cattle could not be supplied either, because these contracts called for cattle under seven hundred pounds dressed weight. The low prices of the meat and the close bidding certainly disprove the much vaunted idea of a "beef trust."

We do not say this by way of defense of

the packers, but in justice to them. The figures are the facts and they speak for themselves.

THOSE IMAGINARY SEVENTY-TWO HOURS.

The whole press and the general public have been laboring under the delusion that the contract for supplying meat in Cuba and Porto Rico required the contractor to keep meat fresh for seventy-two hours after it left the refrigerator. On this assumption the accusers of the meat people have said: "Therefore, a preservative must have been used to make the carrying out of such a stipulation possible." In all this haste to injure our biggest export item and our greatest domestic industry, and to attack the government contractors no one has stopped to examine the contract itself, to see if it really called for such an undertaking.

The pleasure of accepting the mere statement of that which sounds pertinent to the purpose desired is so enticing that ordinarily careful folk have blundered along without an inquiry to verify their position. It reminds us of the learned disquisitions and discussions on the question as to why a live fish weighing, say, twenty pounds, put in twenty pounds of water and the two being weighed together, the weight of the water is not increased thereby. After every one had explained it scientifically, an old fisherman suggested that it be tried. The result of the experiment showed that the two weighed forty pounds. Then the profound scientists stared at each other and wondered why it had not been tried before. So with this "seventy-two hour" delusion. We think it is now time to dispel even this savory illusion of the meat detractor. As will be seen by the contract clause itself, which we publish elsewhere, the successful bidders for the Cuban and the Porto Rico contracts did NOT undertake to keep fresh meat seventy-two or any other number of hours "outside of a refrigerator," as nearly every newspaper in the country has stated it time and again. It was the government itself which undertook to receive the meat within seventy-two hours from the time it was ready for delivery, for no contractor could forever refrigerate a cargo of meat to suit the whim of commanders.

This matter is another illustration of how facts are distorted, and the distortion insisted upon as truths. This contract, after specifying how ships shall be refrigerated, and how shore refrigerators shall be built and moved from place to place for receiving these meats after landing, stipulates that:

"They shall keep not less than two experts with each cargo on shipboard and after landing (in these shore refrigerators) until the beef is delivered to the proper officers of the government, which shall not be more than seventy-two (72) hours from the time of storing the same in such refrigerators."

Thus the government undertook to take delivery within "seventy-two hours from the time of storing in such refrigerators," and whenever the government officer took delivery the packers' responsibility ceased, whether such delivery was at the ship's side or from a shore refrigerator. The packer un-

dertook to keep it not one hour even outside of a refrigerator. He simply delivered it. That is all. Now all correct.

The German Bundesrath, the council of the representatives of principalities, has at last finished its new meat inspection bill, which now goes to the Diet, the representatives of the people, for deliberation and conclusive action. We may, therefore, within a few days expect to be informed of the full text of the much-disputed bill. We have all reason to assume that it will be a disappointment to the pessimists who had been urging strong measures from presumptions which will, as we believe, prove to be wrong. The recent emphatic declarations of the German government both in the Diet and in the diplomatic intercourse of the two nations, indicate a sincere desire to maintain and to foster the traditional good relations, which had but been confirmed by the large emigration from Germany to the United States. British intrigues, supported by the sensational section of the American press, vainly endeavored from selfish motives to disturb these excellent relations by trickery inventions. Thanks to the good sense of both governments and to the skill of their embassies, all of these efforts were frustrated and the mutual relations between the two, far from being disturbed, have actually so much improved that a formal reciprocity treaty now appears very probable.

ICE-BLOCKED MEAT.

The carcass meat trade is likely to feel a pinch as a result of the severe weather which has wrapped the whole country in snow. Cattle receipts at Chicago and Kansas City from the West had gradually fallen off, due to the inevitable shortage of stock which the ranges are rapidly showing. This snow block has practically choked the far and middle West pastoral country as well as the avenues of the Eastern supply. For the last few days it has been simply a physical impossibility to move trains and stock. Even if cattle trains could move the frigid weather would have seriously affected the safety of the cattle themselves. As a result of all of this ice glut herds have not moved into the slaughter yards to any appreciable extent. Packers had as much as possible anticipated this blizzard and stocked their pens as much as possible. But the severe weather North, South, East and West so banked the tracks with snow that refrigerator trains were not able to move in any direction. The large centers were thus forced to draw upon the reserve stock in the coolers. Had the force of the storm not been broken and its severity mitigated, there would have been a meat famine in large centers, as none of the coolers carry over a week's supply, and this stock couldn't be replenished either by train or on foot, as cattle could not travel. Such a blizzard of so wide a range was an unheard of occurrence in this country. No previous experience could provide against it. The consequences which would follow the possibilities of its continuance would be startling, and teach a new lesson.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tes., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

UNSETTLED, EASIER MARKETS UNDER EXPECTATIONS OF LARGER RECEIPTS OF HOGS.—SPECULATION QUIETER.

This has been a broken week in every respect. It has had a holiday to quiet trading, while there has been the incidental upset condition of trade affairs through the heavy snow storm. Where the traders had for a few days previous to the week received a little courage to bolstering prices from the small receipts of hogs, they have now the possibilities of a larger supply of the swine in the near future, and are inclined to wait for developments. The remarkably severe weather over the West for a number of days has without doubt accounted for the falling off in the hog supplies, while with the prospects of improved weather conditions there are expectations of a rush of the hogs forward to marketable points, and which may prove of sufficient importance to arrange the packers more on the bear side of the products. Besides as a little antagonistic to a near development of firmness is the fact that speculative conditions have become quieter all around recently. The outsiders, while having plenty of money for investment, as observed in the miscellaneous financial channels, are seemingly biding their time, or waiting for pronounced features, while possibly influenced temporarily against further spirited investments by the reactions in Wall street. At any rate, it is apparent that there is a good deal of disappointment in commercial channels over the failure of the recent speculative temper to spread out from its recent exhibition in money centers, while the present tameness is accounted for only in the feeling that the bullish tendency was overdone in Wall street, and its consequent reaction has left temporarily rather a spiritless temper. But while the general business conditions of the country are hardly as lively as they were two or three weeks since and previously for some time, there is still healthful activity all around and sufficient of it to make a good basis for a recovery of speculative tone. After the remarkably extensive business in commercial commodities the current diminished business was likely to follow, while there would be no reason to expect other than a resumption of brisk activity after a sort spell. It would not take much to arouse speculation again and the sentiment seems to be that there will be more life to it in the near future, in view of the large amount of surplus money all over the country, and the highly profitable condition of trade affairs generally. The easier tendency through the week has not been confined to hog products, but grain has drifted much the same way, and with which the hog products have in part sympathized, although chiefly, as before noted, from the expected larger hog supplies. But with the unfavorable features it is noted that hog products do not give way much with any changes to easier prices of a small order, while most of the time fairly well recovered, and it would seem that under more normal conditions the

there would be a pretty good tone to the situation generally. It is probable that thus far this month there has been some reduction of the stock of the products at the West, although this had less significance than usual in the feeling that the ordinary supplies of hogs are held back by the weather conditions and that at any time the receipts at marketable points may show an important increase. The cold weather, while it has caused a marked loss of cattle, it is hardly probable will count for much so far as concerns hogs. The exporters have been less general buyers this week. There has been less lard taken by England, while the continent has been buying both meats and lard with only a fair degree of interest in them, although in the previous week the buying of meats had shown a marked increase on wants of the continent as against the condition of business in them previously for two or three weeks.

The packers have not been urgent sellers at any time, through the week, since the hog supplies have not been large enough to bring them out, especially on the bear side, while they did not have especial speculative demands to contend with. The distributing business at the West has naturally been of a moderate order for the week on the difficulty in moving supplies out through the hard weather, while in New York, although there has been less demand for the products, yet with detained hog supplies, the cutters have been sustaining a stronger line of prices for the products.

Towards the close of the week there was returning animation to the export movements and the shipments out of Chicago are of fair volume daily, with a larger proportion of the demands than latterly for meats.

In New York there has been some improvement in the prices for meat on the falling off in the hog receipts here as incident to the heavy storm, while there has been more of an English demand for tierced bellies. The near wants all around have been very moderate for bellies, hams and shoulders.

There have been export sales in New York this week of 475 tes. city lard, 500 tes. Western do., 250 tes. bellies, 175 bbls. do., and 150 boxes backs.

There was an estimate of the stocks at Chicago put out this week, which would show some increase since the beginning of the month, or of about 11,000 tes. lard, and about 9,000 bbls. of new pork; this estimate is of a stock there of 59,000 bbls. old pork, 80,000 bbls. new pork, 130,000 tes. lard and 54,000,000 lbs. ribs, while the stock Feb. 1 was essentially 62,500 bbls. old pork, 70,900 bbls. new pork, 119,000 tes. lard, and 53,000,000 lbs. ribs.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were close to those for the corresponding time in the previous year of lard, but of meats showed an important falling off; they included 10,878,990 pounds lard, 15,337,779 pounds meats and 7,091 bbls. pork; last year they were 11,042,053 pounds lard, 21,720,158 pounds meats, and 4,806 bbls. pork. Since that time, however, there has been a sharp gain in the demand for meats.

The Chicago shipments last week were: 17,190,615 lbs. meats, against 13,224,589 lbs. in the previous year; 8,313,015 lbs. lard (6,561,076 lbs. last year); 3,814 bbls. pork (2,559 bbls. last year).

For tierced beef there is a firm market, with a fair business for England, still chiefly in the undergrades. City tierced extra India mess, quoted at \$14@15, as to quality. For barreled beef there are fairly active trade demands, and well supported prices; mess quoted at \$8.50@9; packet at \$9@10; family at \$10.50@11, and sales of 750 bbls.

For beef hams there are somewhat freer demands from smokers, with \$18 quoted for car lots.

In canned meats there are little better export movements and a fair home distribution; corned and roast beef, 1-lb. cans, \$1.15; 2-lb. cans, \$2.10; 4-lb. cans, \$4; 6-lb. cans, \$6.85; 14-lb. cans, \$14.75.

On Saturday, receipts of hogs, West, 33,000 head; last year, 23,000 head. The product sympathized a little with grain, the moderate hog receipts and the increased export business in meats especially, and became stronger, although speculation was of a moderate order. There was an advance for the day of 10 for pork, 5 points for lard and 7 points for ribs. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.75; sales of 175 tes. city do. at \$5.20; refined lard at \$5.90 for continent; \$6.50 for South America; \$7.60 for do. kegs. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.25; 140 bbls. family mess at \$11; short clear at \$10.75@\$12.25. Hogs at 5%@5%e. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4½e; 2,500 pickled hams at 7e; 25,000 lb. pickled bellies at 5%@5%e. for 12 lbs. average, and 5½@5%e. for 10 lbs. average.

Monday—A holiday.

On Tuesday there was little life to speculation, either in hog products or grain, while both worked together in any variation of prices. The opening was steady, while afterwards a moderate selling movement of the packers in conjunction with easier grain sent prices of the hog products easier, while the close shows a loss for the day of 12@15 for pork, and 7 points for lard and ribs. Receipts of hogs at the West (two days), 109,000 head; last year, 141,000. In New York Western steam lard at \$5.75; sales of 150 tes. city lard at \$5.15; refined lard at \$5.90 for continent; \$6.50 for South America; \$7.60 for do. kegs; compound lard at 4%@4½e. Of pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$9.75@10.25; 75 bbls. city family mess at \$11; short clear at \$10.25@12.25. In city cut meats, sales of 800 pickled shoulders at 4½e; 2,000 pickled hams at 7@7½e; 16,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5½@5% for 10 lb. average, and 5½e. for 12 lbs. average; 150 tes. pickled bellies at 5½@5%e. Hogs at 5%@5%e.

On Wednesday, hog receipts, West, 102,000 head; last year, 92,000. The products varied a little, but with the feeling that a larger part of the delayed hogs were forward and that they were well taken up, the tone became stronger, and the close of the market shows only 5 points decline on February pork, 2 points advance on May pork, unchanged to 2 points higher prices on lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.77½; sales of 175 tes. city do. at \$5.20; refined lard at \$5.90 for continent, \$6.50 for South America; \$7.60 for do. kegs. Of mess pork, sales of 300 bbls. at \$9.50@10. In city cut meats, sales of 28,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5½@5½e.

On Thursday hog receipts, West, 90,000 head; last year, 88,000. The products eased up a little on the liberal supplies of hogs and despite firmer grain, while they closed at a loss for the day of 2@7 on pork and 2@5 points on lard and ribs. There was increasing demand from exporters at the West for both meats and lard for March shipments. There was a little liquidation.

In New York, Western steam lard at \$5.75; city steam do. at \$5.20; refined lard at \$5.85 for continent; \$6.25 for South America; \$7.35 for do. kegs. Of pork sales, 150 bbls. mess at \$9.50@10. In city cut meats, sales of 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4½; 2,000 pickled hams at 7@7½; 12,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 5½ for 12 lbs. average and 5½@5½ for 10 lbs. average.

On Friday, receipts of hogs West, 71,000 head; last year, 76,000. The products varied a little, and on the whole were well supported, with the close showing as against the latest of Thursday, unchanged prices to 2 points decline for pork, and 2@5 points decline for lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard sold at \$5.65 for 250 tcs.; City do. at \$5.20 for 225 tcs. Refined lard at \$5.85 for Continent. Compound lard at 4½@4½. Mess pork sold at \$9.50@\$10 for 200 lbs.; city family at \$11. Cut meats not changed in price.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market in Rotterdam this week has been strong, having advanced from 55 to 58 florins, due to the light shipments from this country, there being few steamers on the way to Rotterdam on account of the recent severe storms.

Neutral lard unchanged, with no scarcity reported.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

Feb. 10. United sold at 55 florins.
" 10. Harrison sold at 55 florins.
50 tcs. sold.
Feb. 11.—No sales to-day.
Sales this week, 1,700 tcs.
Stock to-day, 2,700 tcs.
" 13. United sold at 55 florins.
" 15. Harrison sold at 55 florins.
235 tcs. sold.
" 14. Modoc sold at 55 florins.
" 14. Eastman Extra sold at 55 florins.
110 tcs. sold.
" 16. Harrison sold at 55 florins.
50 tcs. sold.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

New members elected at a meeting of the Board of Managers, Feb. 16; William F. Osborne, business manager The National Provisioner; Henry P. Gill, T. B. Hasler, Frank V. Ketcham, Emil J. Nordiner, Louis Nordiner, W. J. Pitcher, Emil C. Roever, Peter Wilsey and C. Y. Blandy.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 17—3:45 p. m.—Exchange: Beef—Dull; extra India mess, 65s.; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Dull; prime mess fine Western, 50s.; prime mess medium Western, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 34s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs. dull, 27s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., steady, 27s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lbs., steady, 28s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., steady, 27s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 28s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 31s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 23s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 28s. 6d.

HATELY BROTHERS,

169 Jackson Street, Chicago.

**EXPORTERS AND
COMMISSION
MERCHANTS**

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, TALLOW,
OIL AND FEEDSTUFFS.

MEAT EVILS IMAGINARY.

It is popular to yell "Trust" and then to pelt the object at which the invective is hurled. Because the large meat companies which had built their large businesses up through years of care and study were the only concerns in a position to supply large government food contracts on short notice they have been branded as the "Beef Trust." The appellation having been affixed, the representatives of this great industry have been execrated without reserve by those whose purpose it suited to do so. We showed last week by the actual prices at which the important army contracts were awarded that the American packers really delivered beef below the actual cost of dressing it into the carcass. A comparative study of the prices at which army contracts were bid in will also show how groundless is the statement that there existed a "Beef Trust"—an organization to control prices against the government. The first object, as well as the best prima facie evidence of the existence of any trust is an effort to put prices up, and to maintain them there by concert of action and a refusal of the members of this concert to bid against each other.

The low bidding for the recent government supplies violated this primary condition for the existence of a trust.

During the whole of the Spanish-American war the legitimate wholesale price of carcass beef was \$8.00, \$8.15, and \$8.50 per hundred pounds. That is the figure butchers paid at the city refrigerators. What did the government pay? Six to seven dollars per hundred pounds for meat, "government trimmed." Government trimmed meant that from the carcass as it is dressed to be sold to a butcher there shall be cut two additional vertebrae (joints) from the neck; four inches more from the shanks; the kidney fat shall be taken out, and the bellies trimmed. This last requirement takes eight to ten pounds from each side or about eighteen pounds from the carcass. The net cost to the carcass in doing this is half a cent per pound of the whole. By remembering this fact the true state of the contractors' bid can be seen.

The cost of turning live cattle into beef in the carcass is virtually a fixed one. The cost of transportation, refrigeration, and handling is a known item. All packers treat these as

fixed quantities and figure on the margin left. The lowness of the bids and the closeness between the bids of the several bidders among the members of the imaginary Beef Trust show how eager each member of it was for the government business.

CUT-RATE BIDDING.

Take a few of the important contracts. There was one—Dunn-Loring Camp, Virginia—in which the bid was for carcass stuff, "government trimmed." The bidders were Nelson Morris & Co., \$6.73; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$6.80; Armour & Co., \$6.85; Armour Packing Co., \$7.22; Swift and Company, \$8.43 per hundred pounds. Three of the bidders were but a few cents apart on the hundred pounds, while the last bidder figured on what beef cost. At least four of these bidders are among the firms supposed to help make the beef trust.

The contract for the same camp, bid on July 18, 1898, resulted as follows:

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, \$6.90; Nelson Morris & Co., \$7.11; Swift and Company, \$7.15; Armour & Co., \$7.17; Armour Packing Co., \$7.34. Here again only a few cents separated the four leading bidders. Four cents per hundred separated two, and six cents was the widest range of three. It is a strange trust whose members cut each other's throats at such low rates on such narrow margins. This Beef Trust looked like a rabid syndicate engaged in self-destruction. This suicidal work out of which the government profited may be seen from the following additional specimens of last year's contract bidding.

The Montauk Point camp contract shows that the following prices were bid:

Nelson, Morris & Co., \$6.83; Armour & Co., \$6.89; Armour Packing Co., \$6.94; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$7.30; Swift and Company, \$6.87. A few cents only separated the bidders in this contract.

The contract for Middletown, Pa., furnish these figures:

Armour Packing Co., \$7.49; Armour & Co., \$6.49; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$6.69; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$6.61; Swift and Company, \$6.63; James Stewart, \$7.15; Mulford Packing Co., \$8.28. In this case the "rank outsider" bid at the market price of beef and his tender was strikingly above the four leading bidders, whom a few cents per hundred separated. These bids were for carcass stuff. Two cents only separated two of them.

... THE ...

W. J. Wilcox Lard and Refining Co.

NEW YORK

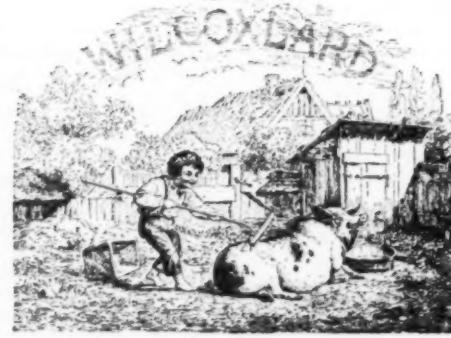
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PURE

REFINED

LARD

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THE
GLOBE
BRAND

•••••

ESTABLISHED 1862

W. J. WILCOX & COMPANY
REFINERS FOR EXPORT ONLY

The contract for the transport Glacier bid for July 2, '98, showed the following result:

Armour & Co., \$8.75; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$9.75; Nelson Morris & Co., \$8.00; Eastmans Co. of New York, \$8.47; Armour Packing Co., \$8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$. This contract was for 300,000 pounds of "hinds" (hind quarters).

The bids for the Glacier contract of January, 1899, resulted as follows:

Armour Packing Co., \$7.98; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$7.75; Armour & Co., \$7.90; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$8.00; Swift and Company, \$8.75; Eastmans Company of New York, \$8.75. The contract called for two hind to one forequarter. A few cents again separated leaders of these bids.

For the Celtic King, May 25, 1898, for carcass beef, the bids resulted as below:

Armour & Co., \$7.18; Armour Packing Co., \$7.30; Nelson, Morris & Co., \$7.35; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., \$7.43; Swift and Company, \$7.97; Eastmans Company of New York, \$7.23.

The list of these contracts might be extended with the same lesson in them all, viz., that the contractors bid low and close against each other for the honor of doing the government business. The absence of concert is so evident by the awards and the ruinous prices that one is more inclined to accuse these big concerns of engaging in a competitive war of destruction than in the concert of a "Beef Trust." These, as well as the bids unquoted, show it was so far above the range of prices of the big bidders as to look ridiculous even though put in on a saving basis.

An official inspection of the 600,000 pounds of canned roast beef in the government warehouse at Savannah awaiting shipment to Cuba on the Conair, shows that an infinitesimal portion of it is not in prime condition. Commissary Ruhlers is making the inspection.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, one of the largest carcass meat exporters of the country, said:

"That meat should become putrid when exposed to Cuban climate in summer is not to be wondered at, I think, and certainly cannot be cited as evidence that the meat was in a spoiled state when delivered by the packers. In my experience of forty years in the meat business, I have never known of chemicals being used by any packer for the preservation of meats."

SECY WILSON'S FRANK STATEMENT.

Secretary Wilson has worked the Agricultural Department at high pressure to verify from a scientific standpoint all of the accusations against the government. Until this army scandal came up the chemists of this Department have enjoyed world-wide reputations, and were men whose experiments and analyses were accepted by the ablest scientists everywhere. They examined the meats used by the government and furnished sworn statements which said that no "acids" "deleterious chemicals," or "poisons" were found. Covering this in an official statement the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture says:

"Since the so-called 'embalmed beef' controversy began the chemists of the Agricultural Department made careful examinations of all the meats of commerce to see whether there has been any practice 'deleterious to health of the public in general and the army in particular.' We have not been able in any case to find chemicals, although our investigations have covered all the brands of meat sold in the open market that we can hear of. We have also inaugurated extensive investigations into the character of our refrigerator meats, and utterly failed to find, as far as we have gone, any evidence whatever of the use of chemicals."

Samples of refrigerated beef were asked for from all of the camps in Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere. The instructions were to cut a pound from the inside and the same weight from the outside. The twenty-nine parcels received were analyzed with the result that no chemicals of any kind were found.

Brigadier General George R. Ernst this week completed his official examination of nearly 900,000 rations of army beef now in

Packers, Read This!

The HORNE & DANZ CO., St. Paul, Minn.

the storehouses in Cuba. Out of the whole lot he found that only 2 per cent. of the whole was bad. This was received in the same shipment as that hurriedly condemned last week at Havana, and most of that was taken from the ship's bilge water or other damp air. Gen. Ernst is on Gen. Brooke's staff at Havana.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The President and the Cabinet examined some of the army canned roast beef last week in Washington and found it all right. This was taken from the army stores and was not furnished to them by the packers.

"Every lot of food," says the Commissary General, "bought by the Department was inspected before delivery and frequently at the factory where it was put up."

"The inspection was the same as is followed in examining all goods contracted for by the government. Our officers selected samples from each lot, and tested them. As soon as the first complaints about food were received I ordered an immediate inspection of all material on hand. We found the quality to be excellent in all cases and did not make a single rejection. General Merritt testified that the meat that his troops had was all right, and we gave to the soldiers the same kind of beef that was furnished General Merritt."

Late reports on the canned meats recently "surveyed" and "condemned" at Havana show that:

The Cuban climate, especially where there was a lack of storage facilities, had proved very detrimental to canned goods of all sorts.

A great many cans, which had been exposed to rain had rusted through, and when the air reached the contents the meat was spoiled. The Commissary Department had been notified by Col. Smith, at Havana, that large amounts of canned beef had been reported spoiled.

On examination, however, it was found that a few cans in several large lots either had been rusted through or broken in handling, and the offensive odor arising had thrown the whole lot under suspicion.

When the bad cans were removed the remainder were found perfectly good."

NOT SEVENTY-TWO HOURS IN SUN.

So much has been said as to the undertaking of Swift and Company to keep refrigerated fresh beef for "seventy-two hours outside of army refrigerator" that we publish this famous "seventy-two hour" clause from the contract itself. It shows for itself that the contractor undertook to do no such thing, and that all of this blast on the subject has been mere wind inflation not even drawn from a semblance of facts. The contractor was only required to keep the meat in a refrigerator seventy-two hours after the ship landed. But here is the clause:

THE FAMOUS SEVENTY-TWO HOUR CLAUSE.

The party of the second part shall at their own expense, equip the steamships on which the fresh beef hereby contracted for shall be conveyed by the United States Government to Cuba with such refrigerating apparatus, machines and fitting as may be necessary to carry refrigerated, chilled or frozen beef. These refrigerators shall be of such size as the Commissary General of Subsistence shall direct, but of size not less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds each; it being understood that the amount of beef of each cargo shall be reasonably commensurate with

THE PUBLIC SAYS:

We make more Lard Pails than any two concerns in the country.

THE CONSUMERS SAY:

We make the Best Pails at the Best Price.

THE COMPETITORS SAY:

We lose money.

WE SAY:

Nothing. Just Saw Wood. Write us.

the capacity of the refrigerating plant aboard the vessel. They shall also at their own expense provide and operate refrigerator buildings at such ports in Cuba occupied by the Army of the United States as may be necessary for carrying out the object of this contract, and shall move the same from point to point on the seacoast as may be necessary for the support of moving troops. They shall keep not less than two experts with each cargo on shipboard and after landing UNTIL THE BEEF IS DELIVERED TO THE PROPER OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH SHALL NOT BE MORE THAN SEVENTY-TWO (72) HOURS FROM THE TIME OF STORING SAME IN SUCH REFRIGERATORS. It being understood that the party of the first part will furnish locations for such refrigerators under military protection and as near the point of transfer as the Commanding General can designate, at which ships carrying the refrigerated meat shall land for discharge of said shipments. The party of the first part is to furnish free transportation and sell at cost price the necessary subsistence stores on shipboard for two men in charge of refrigerator on each ship; also to furnish free transportation and sell at cost price the necessary subsistence stores for such men and free transportation for materials and supplies as may be necessary for the construction and operation of such refrigerators in the ports of Cuba as may be required for the proper ear-

Another section of the contract tells what kind of meat was required. That clause reads as follows:

"The fresh beef furnished by the party of the second part under this contract shall be of uniformly good quality from fat steers, United States government inspected, weighing not less than 600 pounds dressed weight per carcass. It is to be fore and hind quarter beef proportionately, including all the best cuts thereof. Necks cut off at the fourth vertebral joint; the breasts trimmed down; shanks of fore quarters cut off four inches above the knee joint and of hind quarters eight inches above the hock joint; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded from delivery. The beef is to be properly clothed by the party of the second part for its protection and proper handling."

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The highest bid for this contract was 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. He was an outsider. The lowest bid of the thirty-eight bidders was that of Swift and Company, \$9.47 cents per pound.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S THANKS.

Major Thomas Osmond Summers, an old Confederate veteran, who also saw service in the Russian army, and who was brigade surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps during the late war with Spain, said, when interviewed:

"The howls made against the feeding of the troops are useless and baseless, so far as I saw. Luxurious edibles and delicacies of every kind were carried to the troops. As to the beef furnished the army, I can say it was good enough for me. I ate the beef daily and thanked God and the government for it."

"I was on duty during all the rainy season from 4 a. m. to 12 at night, and was never sick an hour, and I ate the beef daily and thanked God and the government for it. The adjutant general of the Fifth Army

Established 1856.

Rooms 51-55.

MARINER & HOSKINS,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING

...CHEMISTS

No. 81 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

Analyses of Fertilizers, Preserving Salts, Salt, Borax, Water or anything the composition of which it may be desirable to know

Corps roomed next to me after the surrender at the Anglo-American club. Lieutenant Hobson roomed with me. The paymaster general sat next to me at table. The English consul sat at the foot of the table. The president of the Spanish-American Iron Company sat at the head. Opposite to my seat was the judge advocate of the corps, and further down was the chief of sanitation, with colonels, captains, lieutenants, quartermasters, commissary officers, subsistence officers, engineers, majors of the signal corps and others of prominence living in the city. We all ate the beef furnished to the army, and nobody was sick. On the contrary, we blessed the flag under which we enjoyed such luxuries as were afforded us so far from the base of supplies. The regular army never complained, because they got better fare than they had been used to out on the Western frontier. The old soldiers of the Civil war thought they were just playing war, for if to Federal or Confederate such rations had been daily issued as blessed the Fifth Army Corps before and in Santiago, I doubt if the Civil war would yet be over.

"In August I was placed in charge of the inspection of transports. The Massachusetts, which was loaded with refrigerator beef, was on fire for some weeks in the slack used for ballast. During that time the inspector threw out a large quantity of beef that was of doubtful quality, though I confess I thought it a case of over-righteousness, for there are thousands of people down in St. Louis who would be glad to get it to-day, and would not be the worse for eating it.

"As to the canned beef, I saw daily thousands of strong, able-bodied men fed upon it and I did not notice any diminution in weight. I saw driving Spaniards pick up into the semblances of manhood under its use, and I am constrained to believe that those who have made the most complaints from the rank and file of the army were those who expected peacock tongues on toast for breakfast and pined for their mammas to feed them with pap spoons, as their officers did not seem to know how to go after the food that was ready for their use."

EXPLAIN THIS, GEN. MILES!

Swift and Company sent 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef to Santiago under government contract on the Manitoba. There were no government facilities there for handling this beef, so it was ordered on to Porto Rico. There it was "fuddled" by Gen. Miles, who took it into his head to order "walking beef." Much of the cargo spoiled. After fifty-eight days of ill usage by others than the contractors, the Manitoba turned up in New York. The cargo was practically condemned. It was ordered from Jersey to Liberty Island, where it was loaded for its final destination. Some of it went to Barren Island. Swift and Company put in their bill for the full contract price. Payment was held up and a board of survey appointed to look into the conditions of the case. This was before Miles' "embalmed beef" nonsense. It was before any so-called beef scandal. Later the Manitoba has made her voyage time and again through the papers for the purpose of parading the fact that she did have tainted government beef aboard. The National Provisioner stated the facts of the case long ago. The board of survey has been working all the while. We understand from the New York "Sun" of yesterday that this board has reached the following conclusions:

"That the 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef were consigned to Gen. Miles' Porto Rico expedition during the war. The board is already convinced that the beef was in good condition when delivered by the contractors, that it had not been chemically treated and that Swift and Company have fulfilled their part of the contract, are entitled to receive the contract price.

"The evidence so far brought out by the board shows that the beef was duly discharged at Porto Rico and that it lay on the wharf for a month without any care. No attempt was made to learn its condition during that period, which was sufficiently long to insure, under those conditions, the spoiling of the best of stuff. When finally opened it was naturally found unfit for use and nothing remained but to condemn it."

To Maj. John D. Black, Chief Commissary on Gen. Miles' staff in Porto Rico, and a personal friend of the Commanding General, the shipment was consigned. He is a volunteer officer and stated that he didn't know it was his duty to see that the corps got it.

"In the meantime," says the "Sun," "while this consignment was rotting on the wharf, the order was issued to buy native beef on the hoof in Porto Rico for the use of the troops under Gen. Miles' command. The board of survey is now seeking to discover who gave this order."

What sort of a commissary was Black? And what sort of a General was Miles?

THE BOARD OF INQUIRY MEETS

The Board of Inquiry recently appointed by the President to inquire into Gen. Miles' charges concerning the army ration and other military irregularities had a preliminary meeting in Washington Thursday. Yesterday the board went into executive session to map out its plan of procedure. Next week they will get right down to the work for which it was created. The scope of the inquiry and the mass of matter to be gone over will, if the work is unabridged, take the Board of Inquiry six weeks or two months to complete its work of investigation and to make its report to the President. Now for the facts and the real culprit. The Board of Inquiry will investigate the whole process of slaughtering, packing, refrigerating, canning or any other methods used by the Government meat contractors in putting up supplies similar to those used in the Army ration. As the establishments cannot come to Washington, the members of the Court of Inquiry will, it is understood, go to Chicago and other meat centers to witness these processes. We understand also that it is the intention to call General Miles first to testify and to present his charges and the foundations therefor. The scope of the inquiry will be comprehensive. It will follow the beef from the packer to the private soldier, so that the action of the packers and all War Department officials connected with the beef supply will be investigated. Such an investigation should please every one and clear up the whole matter. The contractors welcome it.

FLUORIDE NOT FOR PACKERS.

A New York daily having stated that tons of fluoride of sodium were shipped to the Chicago packers for use as a meat preservative, and created the inference that Prof. Charles A. Doremus of New York City College was cognizant of the fact, The National Provisioner addressed Dr. Doremus on the subject and received the following letter, which flatly contradicted the whole canard:

17 Lexington ave., New York City,

Feb. 15, 1899.

Editor of The National Provisioner:—To correct possible misapprehension, allow me to state, in answer to your inquiry, that I am not aware of the sales of sodium fluoride claimed to have been made to packers for preserving purposes. Further, the alkalinity of the salt sold so largely for boiler purposes would unfit it for the above use. Yours respectfully,

CHAS. A. DOREMUS.

As a further contradiction of the misstatement in this connection regarding the purchase of fluoride of sodium by Western packers, a representative of this paper called upon Messrs. D. D. Williamson & Co., 14 Dey street, who are large handlers of this chemical. Mr. Williamson, the head of this important company, courteously received the interviewer and frankly stated what he knew about the matter.

"Your company represents Dr. Doremus' fluoride process, I believe," he asked the gentleman.

"We are licensees under Dr. Charles A. Doremus' patents for the use of fluoride for

purifying water for steam boiler purposes."

"If any of this chemical under those patents were shipped from New York to Chicago you would know of it?"

"Yes, we would ship it."

"Did you sell or ship to packers in the West any of this chemical for boiler use?"

"We have never sold nor shipped to the packers any fluoride of sodium for boilers or for any other purposes."

"Then you did not sell them any as a meat preservative?"

Mr. Williamson smiled cynically and then said:

"Our preparation is only sold for boiler purposes. It could not be used for any other purpose."

When asked why he did not sell to Chicago packers, as they had boilers, he said:

"They don't seem to use any."

In view of Dr. Doremus' letter and this statement of his agents, the statement which has been going the rounds of the press is a cruel injustice.

A CURIOUS THING ABOUT TIN PLATE.

Those who eat canned goods, and those generally who can them know very little if anything about the manner in which tins are made. They know less about the manner in which the metal itself is prepared. And they are virtually ignorant of the chemical reaction of their contents against the material of the cans themselves. In this chemical battle may be found much of the cause for complaints canned stuffs on the score of their being poisonous.

Tin plate for canning purposes is used in astounding quantities. Most of the European product is made in Monmouthshire, and in South Wales. An authority on the subject tells us that:

"In the coating of tin plates great changes have taken place, and it is a moot question whether the changes which have resulted in cheapening cost are not more or less answerable for the existence of poisoned food in tins, and this may ultimately be answerable for rejection of tin plate cans for food packing. Cans must be faulty or they will not become 'blown.' One thing is generally accepted—no firm of food canners is believed to be so unscrupulous as to can putrid food. The good food is believed to become putrid because the can is not air tight, for it is known that if perfectly sealed the food will keep good for any length of time. It may be asked why are the tins not tested? Probably they are, and here it may be pointed out that tin plate coated as much of it is at present may, after being tested, develop defects that would explain many of the complaints that we hear. Tin plate can be manufactured of as good a quality to-day as ever. It is all a question of price, but to attain cheapness quality has been sacrificed. No doubt much of the cheap tin plate manufactured suits its purpose admirably, but in view of the complaints heard it may be reasonably inferred that tin plates are used for canning food that should not be so used. Not long ago plates designed for canning purposes were coated exclusively through palm oil. The rule is not so rigid now, but it ought to be, and food canners should certainly insist upon getting their plates coated through pure palm oil, and take care not to use any other. The plates generally used for canning purposes are only 0.123 of an inch in thickness, and about 2½ pounds of tin are spread over 31,500 square inches, so the protection at best is small, and it will be realized that a slight defect in the coating may be answerable for much. Now the wearing quality of a sheet tinned through palm oil, even when the thickness of coating is the same, is superior to that of a flux-coated sheet, though the latter in appearance would be the better and brighter

sheet. The acid flux has great affinity for water, and is answerable for the complaint of black spots often heard at works. Now, however carefully plates are assorted, sheets will pass with small black spots of the size of a pin's head. If this be of palm oil it matters not much, for that will not develop a defect, but let this be a black spot of acid flux and it will attract moisture, with the result that the naked iron is reached, oxidation takes place, and a defect develops which in the case of a can of food may prove highly injurious. If what has been advanced here is the cause of defective tins, in no way can tin plate manufacturers be blamed. They, like other business men, are prepared to produce quality in accordance with price; but sufficient has been said to show that food canners cannot be too careful in seeing that the quality of tin plate used by them should be the most suitable and reliable for the purpose."

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE—Fluctuations in the whole live stock trade of the week have been largely a result of weather conditions. A milder turn in the temperature throughout the stock feeding sections has been accompanied by an increased volume of stock coming to market, much of it, no doubt, contracted for delivery during the last two weeks, but not delivered owing to severe cold.

Receipts for this week will run somewhere near 10,000 head more than for the previous week or in the vicinity of 48,000 for the completed week. Opening on Monday with a fairly strong tone prevalent a reaction quickly followed and the midweek trade was dull at prices 20 to 25c. lower than the close of previous week for all styles of steers that go to the dressed beef, shipping and export trade, export styles suffering most severely.

Good stock heifers have been selling around \$3.50 with range of \$3.00-\$3.65 for common to choice, common to fair stock steers, \$3.40-\$4 and feeding steers.

Milkers and springers are selling around \$5 per head lower than ten days ago.

Texas supplies have been lighter than last week, but in sympathy with lower prices for native beeves the market has declined somewhat.

HOGS—Many hogs that had been destined for the market of the previous two weeks, have been crowded in during the current week, raising total supply to above normal for

the season and the selling interest has had to take the consequence in a sharp decline from basis of prices prevailing at the close of previous week. Following an active opening on Monday, in which prices touch the high point of the season, there was a sweeping down turn and, with over 50,000 on sale Wednesday the price basis was right around 20c. lower than on opening day of the week, the bulk of all hogs on offer that day selling between \$3.70-\$3.80, with a top making \$3.85, against \$4.05 on Monday, but with packers going ahead and cleaning up the supplies in good shape.

Shipments of hogs on Monday were 10,500, next to the largest single day's Eastern operations on record at the yards. Total hogs arrived first half of the week, 116,000; total shipments, 29,000.

SHEEP—Receipts of sheep and lambs were quite moderate in the early part of the week and prices ruled strong to a trifle higher for both, but with Wednesday there came a big volume of 22,000 to market and a weakening tone immediately followed, sheep selling steady to a shade easier and lambs fully 10c. lower.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

During the last week 4,543 cars of live stock arrived here, and 1,081 were shipped from here. The receipts for the preceding week were 5,147 cars, and for the corresponding week last year 5,775 cars. During the last week 39,468 hogs were shipped from here, against 26,687 the preceding week, and 39,192 the corresponding week last year. The hogs received the last two weeks averaged 224 lb, against 231 lb during January, 1899, 227 lb a year ago, 238 lb two years ago, 239 lb three years ago, and 220 lb four years ago. Chicago packers slaughtered 121,200 hogs last week, against 159,400 the previous week, and 143,800 a year ago. Armour packed 27,600; Anglo-American, 7,200; Boyd & Lunham, 5,100; Chicago, 6,800; Continental, 4,700; Hammond, 6,400; International, 8,200; Lipton, 5,200; Morris, 6,600; Swift, 21,200; Viles & Robbins, 12,000, and city butchers, 10,100. Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 38,907; hogs, 148,711; sheep, 83,553, against 43,824 cattle, 175,337 hogs, 68,952 sheep the previous week; 50,798 cattle, 186,054 hogs, 67,992 sheep the corresponding week of 1898 and 49,531 cattle, 166,747 hogs and 62,367 sheep the corresponding week of 1897. Shipments last week were: Cattle, 11,280; hogs, 38,014; sheep, 3,775, against 15,669 cattle, 26,687 hogs, 3,228 sheep the previous week; 19,848 cattle, 39,192 hogs, 10,701 sheep the corresponding week of 1898 and 17,543 cattle, 41,457 hogs and 9,144 sheep the corresponding week of 1897. Omaha received only 26,400 hogs last week, the small-

est week's receipts in over four months. Average weight thus far this month, about 241 lb, the lightest since September, 1895. The average weight of hogs received at Kansas City thus far this month is the lightest for January or February since 1893, or about 208 lbs. While receipts of cattle at Chicago thus far this year decreased 16,000, compared with a year ago, the number of Texas increased 15,500, making a decrease of 31,500 natives compared with 1898.

The 784,513 hogs received at the Chicago Stockyard in January averaged 231 lbs., the lightest monthly average since last June, and the lightest January average since 1895. Last December average, 239 lbs.; January, 1898, 233 lbs., and December, 1897, 247 lbs.

Of the 11,176 carloads of hogs received here last month Iowa contributed 4,158, against 4,243 a year ago and 4,010 two years ago; Illinois, 3,647, against 3,600 a year ago, and 3,565 two years ago; Wisconsin, 1,325, against 1,203 a year ago, and 1,220 two years ago.

The average weight of cattle received at Chicago last month was 1,097 lbs., the lightest January average since 1895. Average weight of sheep, 90 lbs., the second lightest January average on record.

Last month Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis received 430,000 cattle, 1,593,000 hogs and 530,000 sheep, against 495,000 cattle, 1,500,000 hogs and 495,000 sheep for January, 1898. Last December the four markets received 2,058,000 hogs and last November 1,774,000.

In January, 1892, nearly 287,000 cattle arrived, and January, 1891, 1,068,260 hogs were received.

For the week ending Feb. 8, Chicago packers slaughtered 159,400 hogs, against 187,300 the previous week and 126,400 a year ago. Armour packed 28,000; Anglo-American, 13,600; Boyd & Lunham, 7,500; Chicago, 15,000; Continental, 11,000; Hammond, 7,200; International, 13,200; Lipton, 6,400; Morris, 8,700; Swift, 24,300; Viles & Robbins, 15,000, and city butchers, 9,500.

It was Saturday, Feb. 11, 1893, that hogs sold in Chicago at \$8.75. On that date May pork sold at \$19.75@20.50; May lard, \$12.60@12.95, and May short ribs, \$10.27½@10.47½. Best hogs closed in December of that year at \$5.45 and May pork at \$12.72½.

The new tallow rendering plant of Millenbach Bros. on the South Dearborn road, Detroit, Mich., is two stories in height, built of brick, 36x75 feet, and it is estimated that the annual output of tallow is valued at \$50,000, and that of fertilizer \$10,000.

John W. Palmer has opened a new meat market at Plainfield, Conn.

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Chicago Provision Market.

The arrival of Lent, and heavy receipts of hogs incident to the let-up of the cold snap, have had their effect on the provision market. During the last two weeks provisions have had a good break, and to-day, Wednesday, May pork dropped below \$10, but all efforts to keep it below that point failed. Weak holders have liquidated. It has been a small market compared with some we have had recently, as the outside speculator has dropped out. The packing industry as a whole is not bullish, as the belief exists that there will be an ample supply of hogs and product about present prices. Packers are considering the advisability of having pork "regular" for delivery the entire year, instead of from Oct. 1 to March 1. They are also in favor of adopting one grade of lard, choice, and for a lighter short rib side, about 40 to 50 lbs. being preferable for "regular" delivery. These light sides are taken by the trade while the heavy, averaging about 80 lbs., are delivered on future contracts and the speculator is forced to sell them at a discount. These changes, it is believed, will benefit the trade generally. There has been a decidedly firm feeling in corn, and it seems quite possible that provisions will follow that cereal. The present increase in the receipts of hogs will only be temporary. The Lenten season will undoubtedly not help the cash demand. Stocks are still increasing. It looks now that if provisions do not get some help from the grain markets that they will quiet down.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

Lord Charles Beresford, the famous British Admiral, has been given the freedom of the Board of Trade during his visit to Chicago this week. A special committee, appointed by the president, looked after his needs. Lord Beresford is returning from a visit to China, whence he went in the interest of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of England. He is endeavoring to interest the different Boards of Trade throughout the country in the future of China, as he believes the salvation of China lies in the protection of its integrity as a nation by the United States, England and Germany, and he is honest enough to state that he believes the United States should have the major portion of the trade of China.

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A meeting of the leading provision people, packers and shippers, was held Friday of last week to consider some revision of the inspection rules governing Board of Trade contracts. The changes suggested are largely to meet the views of the outside provision speculator, and with the view of making provisions more popular as a speculative commodity. A committee of six was appointed to make recommendations. When the committee finishes its work it will have to submit its recommendations to the Board of Directors and a vote of the association will have to be held before any change can be adopted. The trade generally is in favor of these changes.

Michael Cudahy is said to be interested in a large Chicago syndicate which is about to close a deal by which it will secure all, or almost all, of the fish traps of Puget Sound.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 11, 1899.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
PORK—	10.12 1/2	10.12 1/2	10.00	10.12 1/2
LARD—				
May	5.65	5.72 1/2	5.65	5.72 1/2
July	5.77 1/2	5.82 1/2	5.75	5.82 1/2
Sept.	5.90	5.92 1/2	5.87 1/2	5.92 1/2
RIBS—				
May	5.00	5.07 1/2	5.00	5.07 1/2
July	5.15	5.17 1/2	5.12 1/2	5.17 1/2
Sept.	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.30

MONDAY, FEB. 13, 1899.

No Session.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1899.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
PORK—	10.12	10.12 1/2	10.00	10.02 1/2
LARD—				
May	5.70	5.70	5.62 1/2	5.65
July	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75
Sept.	5.90	5.90	5.87 1/2	5.87 1/2
RIBS—				
May	5.07 1/2	5.07 1/2	5.00	5.02 1/2
July	5.15	..	5.12 1/2	5.12 1/2
Sept.	5.25	..	..	5.25

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1899.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
PORK—	9.95	10.05 1/2	9.92 1/2	10.02 1/2
LARD—				
May	5.62 1/2	5.65	5.62 1/2	5.65
July	5.75	5.77 1/2	5.72 1/2	5.77 1/2
Sept.	5.82 1/2	5.87 1/2	5.82 1/2	5.87 1/2
RIBS—				
May	5.00	5.02 1/2	4.97 1/2	5.02 1/2
July	5.10	5.15	5.10	5.15
Sept.	5.25	5.25

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THURSDAY, FEB. 16, 1899.

	May	10.00	10.02 1/2	9.90	9.92 1/2
LARD—	May	5.62 1/2	5.65	5.55 1/2	5.60
July	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.72 1/2	

RIBS—

	May	5.00	5.00	4.92 1/2	4.97 1/2
July	5.10	5.12 1/2	5.07 1/2	5.10	

FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1899.

	May	9.92 1/2	9.95	9.85	9.92 1/2
LARD—	May	5.57 1/2	5.57 1/2	5.52 1/2	5.55
July	5.67 1/2	5.67 1/2	5.65	5.67 1/2	

RIBS—

	May	4.95	4.95	4.92 1/2	4.95
July	5.07 1/2	

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PART II.

I.—Illustrated Articles showing all cuts of meats for domestic and export markets. The latest methods of killing, chilling, curing and making brines. Testa tables, export weights, boxed meats, tank, lard, sausage departments. II.—Receipts for Sausage Makers. III.—Cottonseed Oil Manufacture and Appliances. Latest Machinery and its Use. IV.—Historical and Statistical Survey of the Trade.

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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

As noted in last week's issue of this journal, our weekly review failed to reach us up to the hour of going to press on account of the severe blizzard then raging in the West. It has since arrived and we now give only those facts which are of interest at this time:

Receipts up to Feb. 8 with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	34,433	55,737	12,561
Same week, 1898	31,828	82,952	23,149
Same week, 1897	27,745	66,737	13,580
Same week, 1896	26,198	40,268	17,908
Chicago, past week	43,600	175,600	71,400
Omaha, past week	11,600	29,900	27,600
St. Louis, past w.k.	13,400	47,000	4,800
St. Joseph, p't w.k.	3,300	23,000	500
Kans's C'y, p't w.k.	34,400	55,700	12,600
Total past week	106,300	337,200	110,900
Previous week	111,400	390,600	126,500
Same week, 1898	107,100	317,300	114,100
Same week, 1897	91,800	301,200	85,700
Kansas City packers' slaughter past week:			
Armour & Co.	5,444	21,014	5,767
Swift and Co.	3,621	15,136	4,194
S. & S. Co.	5,176	3,106	785
Jacob Dold Co.	946	5,676	305
Fowler, Son & Co.	126	8,630	
Butchers	180	291	
Total past week	15,493	53,853	10,920
Previous week	16,551	69,258	12,557
Same week, 1898	15,856	79,500	18,421

CATTLE—Cattle were sold on the open market as low as \$4.65. Well finished cattle brought but \$5.25. The shipments of fat cattle for the week were 162 cars, against 134 cars for the previous week and 115 cars for corresponding week one year ago.

HOGS—Hogs ranging from 200 to 300 lbs. closed with tops \$3.85; the bulk \$3.60@\$3.75; 160 to 190 lbs. closing at \$3.55@\$3.65.

SHEEP—80 lb. lambs sold at an average of \$5.05.

Receipts for past week and comparisons.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	26,662	59,083	15,165
Same week, 1898	32,184	85,375	21,362
Same week, 1897	33,042	63,184	20,400
Same week, 1896	26,461	44,201	13,808
Chicago	37,900	148,900	81,000
Omaha	10,200	28,200	17,300
St. Louis	15,700	38,900	5,300
St. Joseph	3,900	21,100	2,400
Kansas City	26,700	59,100	15,200
Total for week	94,400	296,200	121,200
Previous week	106,300	331,200	116,900
Same week, 1898	108,100	331,800	118,600
Same week, 1897	112,900	283,300	97,300

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	5,226	23,284	5,890
Swift and Co.	3,564	15,726	5,960
Schwarzsc'd & S. Co.	4,786	3,730	1,160
Jacob Dold Pack. Co.	705	4,733	276
G. Fowler, Son & Co.	86	8,852	...

Total 14,543 56,506 13,474
Previous week 16,860 53,853 10,920
Same week, 1898 18,709 79,754 19,437

CATTLE.—On Monday the prices were a little higher, but Tuesday's market was rather slow. On Wednesday's market some well finished cattle of 1425-lb. average sold at \$5.75. The highest price paid during the entire week for the best cattle offered being \$5.80. Towards the close of the week a better feeling visible in some grades. The heavy storms and the intense cold all over the West restricted shipments, so that the purchasers were forced to pay higher prices. Cows were steady, some 1220-lb. average selling as high as \$4.10. A fancy bunch of heifers of 1160-lb. average sold as high as \$4.80, but the bulk of the heifers ranged from \$3.65@\$4.25, a good many selling over \$4. Bulls also held their own pretty well; some 1200-lb. average selling as high as \$4; the average run of them running from \$3.20 up, a good many of them being sold at \$3.50. Some steers, 1150-lb. average, Westerns, sold at \$4.60. Cows, 875-lb. average, at \$3.50. Some heifers, 762-lb. average, \$3.70. A bunch of extra 59 Southern Texas steers 1235-lb. average, sold at \$4.90, the top price for the week; but quite a number of 1100-lb. average sold during the week at \$4.45. But, on the other hand, quite a number of about 915-lb. average sold at \$3.85. Pretty fair cows of 936-lb. average sold at \$3.30. Heifers of 885-lb. average, at \$3.80, and a bunch of 47 bulls of 986-lb. average sold at \$3.30. Owing to the cold weather the stocker and feeder market was not brisk. The market closed on Tuesday some 5@10c. lower. Some well finished 1438-lb. average cattle selling at \$5.60. Quite a number of Western steers, 1444-lb. average sold at \$5.30. Cows of 992-lb. average sold at \$3. Texas rangers of 1172-lb. average sold at \$4.40.

HOGS.—Last week was a good one. On Monday the market was slow, the tops being \$3.75, with the bulk \$3.60@\$3.75. On Tuesday the tops stood at \$3.77 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Thursday some very fancy hogs for the Mexico market sold at \$3.85; on that day the bulk sold at \$3.65@\$3.75, the lights going at \$3.55@\$3.62 $\frac{1}{2}$; pigs at \$3.30@\$3.35 $\frac{1}{2}$. On Friday the tops stood at \$3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the bulk \$3.60@\$3.80. On Saturday, the best price obtained for top hogs was \$3.80, with the bulk at \$3.55@\$3.75, showing a loss from 5@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 lb.

THE BUNDESRATH'S BILL PASSED.

The German meat inspection bill, which has been before the Bundesrath, passed that body on Thursday. It now goes before the Reichstag in draft form. This bill is more favorable to American meats than the first draft measure. It is more, though not as much as we liked, on the lines laid down in The National Provisioner some time ago. Our exposition of the subject was at the time pointedly drawn to the attention of the Agricultural Department at Washington, and to the German government. As a result certain correspondence and efforts brought about a material modification of the severe strictures in the first memorandum drawn up. The trade will possibly remember the sudden change of front of a certain leading German paper, the sudden appearance of the "No wine; no toys" idea in the waiting bill at Washington; increased diplomatic activity, and finally, the modification of the Bundesrath's position. Understand?

A "TEA POT" INVESTIGATION.

Pennsylvania is sizzling for a little beef investigation of its own. Major Wells will gather samples and have them "assayed." As Major Wells has made the error of commanding Gen. Miles, he feels under some sort of Food Commissioner pride to back it up, and he has decided to attempt to verify himself.

THE SHERIDAN SAILS.

The U. S. transport Sheridan, which has been on waiting orders to sail, has finished loading her cargo of frozen meat, poultry and things. She pulled into the stream to-day with her compliment of 1,800 soldiers, received the Paymaster and her final touches and left for Manila.

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INCORPORATED 1891.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* Assemblyman Marnell has introduced a bill in the New Jersey Legislature to provide for the appointment of city meat inspectors.

* The wrecked vessels of the American Fisheries Co. engaged in the Menhaden trade, which were lying in winter quarters at Tiverton, R. I., are now being repaired, so as to be ready for the season's opening in May.

* John F. Farren of 3042 Grand boulevard, Chicago, sheep buyer for Nelson Morris & Co., died at the Chicago hospital last week because of an abscess on the brain. He was a good business man and a warm friend.

* The new structure of the Reading Abattoir and Hide Co. at Reading, Pa., is to be of three stories, built of brick, 50x230 feet. The work of foundation laying is to begin soon and the building is to be ready for business by April 1, next.

* The Cold Process Co. of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000 for the manufacture of extracts and concentration of food. The corporators are: H. O. Marcy, R. M. Burnett and C. J. McIntire, of Boston, Mass.

* The general live stock agent of the Santa Fe system reports from Fort Worth, Tex., that conservative estimates place the loss of the stock interests at 30 per cent. in the Panhandle, Wyoming, Montana and Dakotas, and in Northwest Texas 50 per cent., owing to the recent blizzard.

* In the annual report of Secretary Edge, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Department, it is shown that during 1898, in the examination of cattle for signs of tuberculosis, from 1,132 herds, containing 14,437 animals, only 1,348 of that number were condemned, or only one in fourteen. There is good ground for hope that by following the present lines of the State Department of Agriculture this foe to human life may be effectually destroyed.

* In a circular issued recently by prominent British slaughterers it is stated that "Another great change is in progress. The demand for over fed cattle of all sizes is over; the big cattle will have to follow. The value of fat cattle in the future will be regulated by their size and thickness. The best traders require the smallest cattle they can get, provided they possess the necessary thickness of nutritious lean flesh covered with a reasonable amount of fat. Cattle of this description weighing in carcass 600 to 750 lb. command the largest prices, while similar cattle weighing 750 to 900 lb. come second. Purchasing smaller cattle is the only weapon left to the retail butcher to prevent an accumulation and a certain loss in the secondary joints. The demand for the coarse joints by the ordinary householder is almost nothing, and although fat cattle in the bulk have sold low all through 1898, the average price, wholesale, of the best joints has advanced 20 per cent. Never before has the difference between the best and secondary joints been so great as in 1898."

Mr. Noyes Snow Bound.

General Manager and Vice-President Noyes, of Swift and Company, of Greater New York, has just returned from Chicago. Between stalls, slides and tie-ups on the journey East, he spent about two days on the road looking at snow and listening to howling Boreas. The boys got down to smoked herring and other articles of diet not in the army ration. But the whole crowd was a jolly one and played—havoc with time. Mr. Noyes reports the country choked with ice from New York to Chicago, and the far West trains are not seen. They are only heard of. Cattle receipts are light, and the stockyards feel the slack. However, as no trains can get East, no haulage is necessary and the supply on hand just waits.

American Bacon and Cattle in England.

Consul Lathrop of Bristol, England, in a report to the State Department under date of Feb. 6, says in part:

The United Kingdom imported, in 1897, 5,000,000 cwts. (560,000,000 pounds) of bacon, of which 1,000,000 cwts. came from Denmark and 3,500,000 cwts. from the United States. For our great share in this enormous business, we were content to accept from \$4 to \$6 per cwt. less than was paid for English, Danish or Canadian bacon. This great loss was due to the inferior quality of our product and unsuitability to consumer's taste, and it seems to me that it would be worth somebody's while to cater specially for the British market. It will not pay the farmer in the corn belt to do this; it will not pay the great packer, who throws his surplus across the ocean to bring what it can; but why it will not pay in Wisconsin or Minnesota or New York or New England, I cannot understand. If Canada can get \$15 per cwt., why should not we, instead of \$8 or \$9? They only ship 300,000 cwts. per year from Canada, but they get top prices for that. Let us see how. In the first place, their packers demand a hog that costs more to produce than ours; so they pay more for it, paying a premium on the best—say \$4.75 (per 100 pounds) for a pig under 160 pounds, and \$4 for one over that weight. These hogs are fed mostly on pease, which

make as firm and fat flesh as the usual English food, barley meal or miller's offal; and even a small ration of corn is objected to. Canadian packers regret that the Canadian government has put corn on the free list, as they say that the temptation to feed a small ration of corn is now almost irresistible, and that the result is deterioration in the bacon. With the right hog once secured, the basis of success is reached and it is astounding how soon, in Canada and Denmark, the proper hog appears after the establishment of the packinghouse.

The next matter of importance is the mode of cutting up, and this not so simple as it seems. I know of one Canadian house, whose brand is now well and firmly established in England, who made mistakes until an expert crossed the water and showed them how to cut a "Wiltshire singed side."

The curing presents no difficulty; there are no mysteries about that, but there comes finally the vital consideration of proper English connections.

The proper hog, the correct cut, and the right consignee—these are the essentials of a remunerative trade.

CATTLE.

Bristol is practically the only port in the kingdom, besides London, Liverpool and Glasgow, importing United States and Canadian cattle. It has made the most perfect and modern arrangements for the accommodation of this trade, which may be expected to advance steadily, but without the great development the business has attained in the above-named ports. The West of England is a grazing country, fattening numbers of fine cattle, and the market for imported beef is necessarily limited. No better evidence of the quality and condition of our American beef is needed than the fact that retail butchers in the heart of a fine beef-making country to avoid encountering an ignorance prejudice and to gain a slightly higher price) sell most of the American beef as English. It passes without comment or question, and satisfies palates accustomed to the best. Expert local opinion here is to the effect that United States cattle are superior in quality to those from Canada, taking the average run of the season; and the difference is attributed to climate.

Guarding Against Tuberculosis.

Assemblyman Brennan has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature to establish a State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and to provide for the control and suppression of tuberculosis and other dangerous diseases of domestic animals. The Governor is authorized to appoint a Commission consisting of the Commissioner of Agriculture, a practical breeder of live stock, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and two competent and qualified veterinarians, who shall hold office for four years and whose duty shall be to protect the health of the domestic animals of the State. The compensation of the Commissioner is to be fixed each year by the Governor. The powers now lodged in the State Board of Health relative to the prevention of disease in domestic animals are given in the bill to the proposed commission.



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Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
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Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

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OUR JANUARY EXPORTS.

The exports of the United States for the month of January, corrected to February, 1899, and for the seven months preceding, show some ominous changes in both cattle and hogs and their products. The effect of the present ill-founded attack on our meat supplies may have influenced our exports.

January, 1898, showed an export of 36,485 cattle, valued at \$2,198,260, as against 21,010 head this year, valued at \$1,920,898. For the seven months ending January, 1898, 242,647 cattle were exported, valued at \$22,073,505, as against 178,126 head in 1899, valued at \$16,182,413—a loss of over \$6,000,000 for this item.

Hogs were a small item, showing an increase. In January, 1898, 1,105 hogs, worth \$7,025 were exported, while January, 1899, showed a total of 1,069 head, worth \$6,430. The value and numbers were, for 1898, 4,140 hogs, worth \$25,043; 1899, 5,015 head, worth \$28,671.

There were shipped in January, 1898, 3,957,196 pounds of canned beef, invoiced at \$360,097, and 3,516,694 pounds, worth \$318,857, in the same month of this year. For the previous seven months of 1898 there were 25,253,367 pounds, worth \$2,221,727, and 25,485,205 pounds, worth \$2,340,201, for the seven months ending with January, 1899. There was thus a slight gain over the longer period.

Fresh beef showed a decided falling off, both in quantity and the total sum realized for it. The figures are thus: For January, 1898, 24,392,542 pounds, value \$2,071,195; January, 1899, 20,207,203, value \$1,706,536; for the seven months preceding of the respective years there were in 1898 160,257,293 pounds, worth \$13,170,490; 1899, 148,761,795 pounds, worth \$12,484,177.

Salted beef made a better showing for in January, 1898, there went abroad 2,853,671 pounds, valued at \$161,685, as against 3,260,799 pounds in 1899, valued at \$195,531. The totals for the seven months previous of the two years show: In 1898, 25,941,891 pounds, worth \$1,352,077, as against 29,147,391 pounds, worth \$1,601,510, in 1899.

There were shipped in January, 1898, 6,031,141 pounds of tallow, valued at \$240,395, and 8,926,253 pounds in 1899, worth \$355,422. For the seven previous months of the respective years there were exported in 1898 34,960,481 pounds, valued at \$1,281,285, as against 61,486,501 pounds, worth \$2,422,768, in 1899—nearly double.

Hog products showed a flattering increase on the whole. In January, 1898, 62,620,259 pounds of bacon were exported, and 57,557,682 pounds in 1899, valued at \$4,428,359 and \$4,213,520, respectively. The seven months previous of each year gave the following totals: 1898, 363,204,736 pounds, worth \$26,108,810; 1899, 338,779,922 pounds, worth \$25,306,911. This item showed a small loss.

Hams experienced a decided increase. In January, 1898, there were shipped 13,832,773 pounds, valued at \$1,299,986, and 18,305,364 pounds in 1899, valued at \$1,686,004. The aggregate shipments respectively for the previous seven months of these two years are: 1898, 102,654,811 pounds, worth \$9,861,712; 1899, 126,494,698 pounds, worth \$11,607,670.

Pork doubled in value and quantity. The exports of this product for January of the two years were as follows: 1898, 10,750,454, valued at \$591,974; 1899, 16,786,153, valued at \$993,264. The previous seven months showed: 1898, 48,206,956, valued at \$2,591,056; 1899, 94,750,899, valued at \$5,701,414.

Lard showed a falling off in quantity, but an increase in the price realized. The figures for January are: 1898, 64,145,520 pounds, worth \$3,404,122; 1899, 60,997,772 pounds, worth \$3,697,180. The seven previous months of the two years showed a general increase. There were sent out: In 1898, 399,086,637 pounds, valued at \$21,227,403; 1899, 417,308,524 pounds, valued at \$24,866,501.

Oleo oil slightly increased, both for January, 1899, and for the seven months previous over the same periods of 1898: 8,582,788 pounds, worth \$498,704, were exported in January, 1898, and 9,012,969 pounds, worth \$674,707, for the same month of 1899. For

the preceding months of each year there went abroad: 1898, 72,401,019 pounds, worth \$4,307,821; 1899, 76,755,391 pounds, worth \$4,632,112.

Imitation butter showed a remarkable increase, doubling in quantity and total sum realized for both January, 1899, at its previous seven months over a similar period of 1898. The figures are: 1898 (January), 150,976 pounds; valued at \$15,334; 1899 (January), 303,731 pounds, valued at \$31,605. For the preceding seven months of each year there were shipped: 1898, 1,910,393 pounds, valued at \$177,404; 1899, 3,500,223 pounds, valued at \$309,325.

Butter and cheese both fell off nearly half in value and quantity for the seven months ending last month. On the whole, our exports in the products here noted are very satisfactory.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending Feb. 11, 1899, is as follows:

PORK, BBLs.

To	Week ending Feb. 11, 1899.	Same week, 1898.	Nov. 1, '98 to Feb. 11, '99.
U. Kingdom...	2,018	1,742	32,473
Continent ...	698	307	18,889
S. & Cen. Am. ...	506	168	6,289
W. Indies....	3,867	2,531	34,516
Br. No. Am. ...	...	58	4,403
Oth. countries ...	...	...	243
Total	7,089	4,806	96,813

HAMS AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	12,887,936	16,516,637	227,202,746
Continent ...	2,022,093	4,781,456	49,040,581
S. & Cen. Am. ...	301,500	145,425	1,931,025
W. Indies....	119,825	243,050	2,900,602
Br. No. Am. ...	3,825	6,590	14,025
Oth. countries ...	2,600	27,000	229,275
Total	15,337,779	21,720,158	281,408,254

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom...	4,905,516	5,569,049	89,335,427
Continent ...	5,201,900	4,358,099	128,482,500
S. & Cen. Am. ...	407,235	403,305	6,216,125
W. Indies....	226,210	632,610	7,890,505
Br. No. Am. ...	48,120	19,050	35,180
Oth. countries ...	50,940	646,320	
Total	10,878,900	11,042,053	232,606,057

Recapitulation of the week's reports.

Week ending Feb. 11, 1899.

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York...	5,397	6,234,300	5,749,340
Boston	832	3,961,625	1,968,423
Portland, Me. ...	50	3,540,175	401,000
Phila., Pa.		46,344	1,320,320
Baltimore	121	607,749	1,424,982
N. Orleans....	112	21,725	9,325
St. Johns, N.B. ...	571	925,861	
Galveston, Tex. ...	6	...	5,600
Total	7,089	15,337,779	10,878,900

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, '98	Nov. 1, '97	Increase.
to Feb. 11, '99.	to Feb. 12, '98	
Pork, lbs....	19,362,600	15,325,800
Hams, B'n, lbs....	281,408,254	273,975,459
Lard, lbs....	232,606,657	201,317,873
		31,288,184

New York Produce Exchange Notes

Albert W. Haines (A. M. Haines & Co., manufacturer) was proposed for membership by Russell C. Johnson, and Charles James Ferrin, Jr. (grain and provisions), by A. N. Clark.

Visitors at the Exchange: D. J. Bushnell and L. B. Tibbets, St. Louis; J. H. Van Arnum, Toledo; J. H. Hillman, Philadelphia; S. Goldstein, Chicago; A. L. Mills, Toledo, and George H. Christian, Minneapolis.



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COLD
STORAGE,
HAM BOILING,
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SOLDER
MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.

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Catalogue.

Fig. B-8.



Fig. D-16.

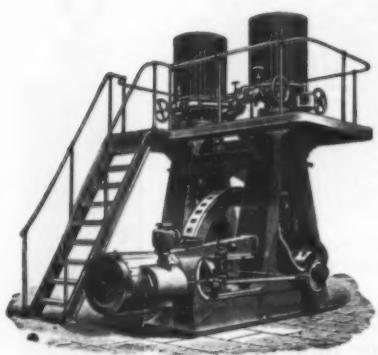
Kansas and Oleo.

An oleomargarine bill was introduced in Kansas by Senator Lupfer last week. The bill divides butter into five classes: Pure dairy, pure creamery, worked over, butterine and oleomargarine. The bill provides that all such butter must be properly labeled that a buyer may not be deceived.

A strong feature of the bill is in a provision which requires all hotels, restaurants and public eating houses to place on each of their tables a card informing the public of the kind of butter served.

Michigan and Oleo.

Senator Wagner of Michigan has introduced a bill which has for its object the prevention of deception in the sale and manufacture of imitation butter. This will be a bill to take the place of the last oleo law, but with an enacting clause, and it is sought to frame the bill in such a manner that it will be constitutional. It will be remembered by readers of The National Provisioner that Michigan's last oleo law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court recently.



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ESTABLISHED 1853.
INCORPORATED 1863.

Capital, - \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular for 1898, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Circular, 1896. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES. Send for High Speed Engine Circular, 1896.

Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.

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WAYNESBORO,
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Simplest,
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FITTINGS

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NEVER LEAK.

TIGHT JOINT CO. 159-161 BANK ST., N. Y.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on Page 42.

Ice and Refrigeration

—An ice factory will be put up at Springfield, Tenn., by Robert Randolph.

—The Brookhaven (Tenn.) Ice Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 for the building of a plant and the manufacture of ice.

—Jackson, Tenn., is to have its third ice factory. Capitalists there have organized a twenty-five ton plant. It will be in operation before the hot weather arrives.

—Commission merchants of Cincinnati, O., at a meeting recently decided to build a cold storage warehouse of their own. They claim that the rates charged in the city are too high.

—Charles Shelley, of Morristown, N. J., has gone to San Bernardino, Cal., to join George E. Voorhees, Jr., also of the former town, and the two will erect an ice plant in San Bernardino.

—The Inland Dressed Meat Company of Walla Walla, Wash., has been incorporated by Orlando Demaris and W. Cantonwine of Dixie, and W. H. Sayes. The capital stock of the company is \$60,000.

—Robert Randolph of Allensville, Ky., has purchased a plot of land near Sulphur Fork foot bridge, Springfield, Tenn., and will at once begin the erection of a modern equipped ice manufacturing plant.

—The Winthrop Spring Hygeia Ice Co. has been organized in New London, Conn., with

a capital of \$50,000. The company will erect a plant with a daily capacity of 60 tons. The parties interested are from Boston.

—B. J. Marshall and R. E. Smith will establish a 20-ton ice plant in Washington, D. C. They have purchased from the estate of William I. King, that city, the ice factory property, where they propose to establish the plant.

—The Consumers' Ice Company of Jackson, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. The incorporators are: H. C. Anderson, R. F. Sprogins, J. D. Newton, A. Beisinger, W. D. Wells, A. C. Hoven, P. Lesh, F. W. Anderson, J. R. Smith and J. Corutus.

—R. J. Marshall and R. E. Smith of New York City have purchased the old Fredericksburg (Va.) ice factory property from the William I. King estate. They will at once build a 20-ton ice plant, which they purpose equipping with the latest modern machinery.

—Chief Quartermaster Lee has opened bids at army headquarters, Chicago, Ill., for the big ice-making plant and refrigerator system which is to be built at Manila for the use of the United States army. The firms which submitted bids were: The Vilter Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee; the Fred W. Wolf Co. of Chicago; Frick & Co., Waynesboro, Pa.; the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Co. of New York and Newburgh Ice Machine Co. of Newburgh, N. Y.

Southern Ice Exchange's Election.

The Southern Ice Exchange closed its three days' session in Chattanooga, Tenn., on Friday of last week. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, Louis P. Hart, Louisiana; vice-president, W. H. Howe, Tennessee; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Worth, North Carolina; executive committee, W. C. Rushton, Alabama; W. T. S. Ware, Florida; A. Meaders, Tennessee; Sol. Benjamin, Georgia; G. T. Learned, Mississippi; Frank Rieke, Kentucky; Leon Burton, Arkansas; C. D. Wingfield, Virginia; Samuel Lapham, South Carolina; M. W. Thompson, North Carolina.

THE BLIZZARD.

The severe blizzard which swept the country the early part of this week interfered seriously with the transportation of meat and food products. As a consequence there was a scarcity of meat and prices went up accordingly, the scarcity of cattle in the West also being no small factor in the increased prices. Many sheep on the ranges perished from the severe weather. The meat houses were in receipt of telegrams all day Tuesday after the holiday authorizing the necessity of raising the prices a little. Eggs and butter were also in demand, but could not be supplied, owing to the serious interference by the storm with transportation. Milk was at a premium, and there was a great milk thirst with the populace for a while. In some respects this blizzard of '99 surpassed in severity that of the memorable one of '88.

Mr. Vogel in Town.

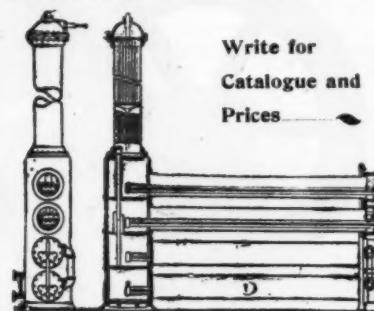
Mr. F. E. Vogel, of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, was in New York during the week. He was looking hale and hearty and cheerily greeted a National Provisioner representative, who saw him up at Manhattan Market. Mr. Vogel was to have returned to Chicago the latter part of the week.

THE BEST Ice-Making and Refrigerating MACHINE BUILT.

*It is the Simplest,
Most Economical,
Most Durable of them All.*

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They are thoroughly air tight, moisture proof and odorless.
They contain no tar and have no odor.

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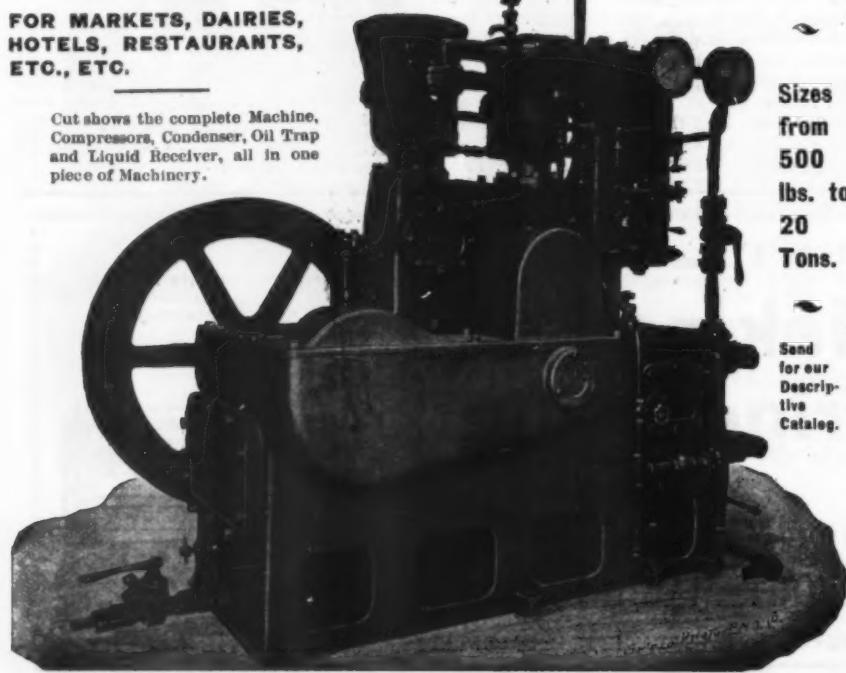
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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS,
ETC., ETC.

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Compressors, Condenser, Oil Trap
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piece of Machinery.



NOTES FROM CANADA.

Mr. F. T. Shutt, chemist at the Central Experimental Farm, in Ottawa, Ont., has, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Agriculture, commenced an investigation into the cause of what is technically known as "soft" pork. For some years past the deterioration of pork has been causing serious apprehension on the part of those engaged in the export bacon industry. It was stated by the officials that softness develops in pork usually within two or three weeks after the commencement of the curing process, and has hitherto baffled the efforts of scientists to determine its cause.

Messrs. Griffin & Co.'s Calendar

Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co. of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, the large pork packers and commission merchants, with many branches

in other cities of the Dominion, have sent out a pretty calendar for 1899, on which is shown a picture of the company's plant, together with a large number of porkers, bacon, hams and lard, and butter, cheese and eggs. The capacity of the plant is 500 hogs per day, and the Griffin Company's products are deservedly popular.

LIVE STOCK FIGURES.

During the year 1898 there were forwarded to the Union Stock Yards, Chicago: From Kansas City Stock Yards, 4,483 cars of cattle; from Omaha Union Stock Yards, 1,852 cars of cattle; from East St. Louis, National Stock Yards, 965 cars of cattle; total, 7,300 cars.

The receipts of hogs at the four principal markets during 1898 were as follows: Chicago, 9,357,114, average weight, 234 lbs;

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Cold Storage AND Freezing

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Telephone 1053 CORTLANDT.

NEW YORK.

BOETMANN & ROBINSON, Proprietors.

Kansas City, 3,672,900, average weight, 213 lbs.; Omaha, 2,101,387, average weight, 266 lbs.; Omaha, 2,101,387, average weight, 266 lbs.; total, 16,859,727 hogs.

The receipts and slaughter of sheep at the markets given for 1898 were as follows:

Sizes	Receipts.	Slaughter.	
from	Chicago	3,589,439	3,046,014
500	Kansas City	980,303	624,759
lbs. to	Omaha	1,085,136	572,148
20	St. Louis	435,893	325,821
Tons.			

Totals	6,090,771	4,568,742
--------	-----------	-----------

These figures are worthy of preservation for reference.

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS.

About 375,000 cattle were shipped from the United States during the past year, 6,000 going to Montreal, being a decrease of 30,000 head, as compared with the exports of 1897. This decline is partly attributed to an English open winter and lots of feed, which enabled the stock dealers on the other side to put their cattle on the market earlier and in better condition than usual. Several steamers went from Boston without cattle, and not over 50 per cent. of the steamers got full cargoes. American exporters have found it impossible to compete with Iceland sheep and Australian mutton in the British markets throughout the year and refrained from shipping. During the past few months trade has improved considerably, however, and the shipments have been quite liberal. There is an increase in the dressed beef shipments. It can be truly said now that a steamer leaves this country and one arrives in England every day in the week with dressed beef. Armour, Morris, Hammond and others have shops all over England. Cold storage warehouses have been built and refrigerator cars now carry American beef from the steamer side to every corner of England. During the year 259 steamers carried cattle from Boston, 159 discharging at Liverpool, 74 at London, 23 at Glasgow, 9 at Bristol and 1 at Manchester.

Mr. Carmody's Lard Bill.

Mr. Carmody has introduced in the Illinois House of Representatives a bill to prohibit the sale of lard containing any ingredients except pure fat of healthy swine, unless the names of the ingredients contained therein are plainly exposed to view.

THE BACON HOG.

(Continued from our issue of Jan. 28.)

Several years ago the Ontario swine breeders began to recognize this fact. Many did not want to recognize it, since they had been accustomed to grow only the lard hog. The agitation in that country in favor of bacon swine began some twelve years ago. The breeders laughed aloud at the idea of the bacon pig. They said he was a rough brute; that his nose was long; that he could outrun a greyhound, and that he could jump over a paling six feet high without touching it. What are those men doing now? Why, they are growing bacon swine. Twelve years ago there were virtually no bacon pigs in Ontario. To-day, as represented in the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds and their grades, and in the lengthened form of the Berkshire, they comprise the bulk of the pigs in the country. Ontario farmers are now growing pigs which produce bacon that for some time past has

sold for 12s. to 15s. more per 112 lbs. in the English market than American bacon. They are growing pigs some of which brought them last summer 6 cents per pound live weight, when pigs were selling in Chicago for 4½ cents per pound live weight, and in Buffalo for a little less than that price; and they are growing pigs which sell for one-half to one cent more per pound in their home market than can be obtained for the old-fashioned style of hog. These results are not so bad from hogs which they said carried a long nose, could run like greyhounds, and could clear a paling six feet high.

But are not pigs of the bacon types harder feeders than those of other types? I believe they are. The experience of all the past has tended to show the close relation between the compact form, that is to say, the form of the lard hog and easy keeping qualities. The inference therefore is legitimate that the more distant the remove from this type the more food relatively that will be used in making

a pound of pork. So far as known to the writer it has not been demonstrated by experiment that the bacon hog is a harder feeder than the lard hog, but in the absence of such demonstration it will be fair to concede this. We must not leap to the conclusion, however, that bacon swine are hard feeders. The bacon hogs is long in the side and less broad than the Poland China, but he is not by any means so hard a feeder as the razor back, which is probably no longer in the side. Good digestion is a matter of transmission as well as form; however, the feeding qualities of the bacon pig have been improved by generations of careful breeding. The most that can be said therefore in the present state of our knowledge is that the bacon pig, though probably not so easy a keeper or feeder as the lard pig, is not a hard feeder.

(To be Continued.)

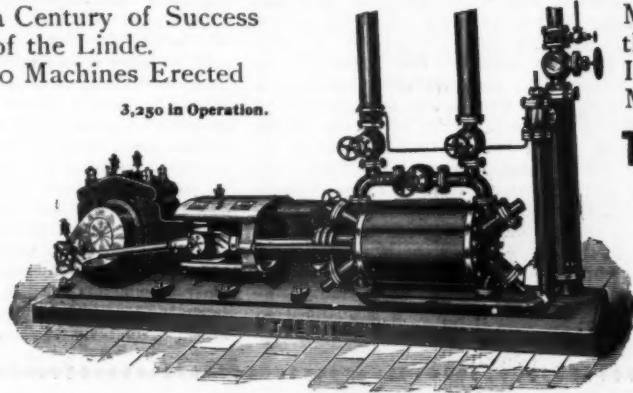
Henry Lourdon has opened a new meat market at South Woodstock, Conn.

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More than 2,000 Machines Erected
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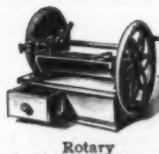
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Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper

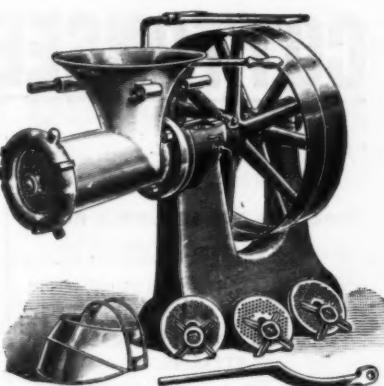


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Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

VERY CONFIDENT MARKET.—EVEN HIGHER PRICES ON PRIME OIL.

The European markets are gradually taking on prices that indicate more confidence there in the ability of traders here to sustain the improving tendency that has been made, yet at the same time these markets abroad have not got to the corresponding basis with values to admit of much increase of their trading upon supplies here, and the export business for the week here, or at the South, has hardly grown. Here and there recently, however, among buyers on export account have been a few buying orders, and which have been particularly noticeable at Galveston and New Orleans in the recent sales of cargo lots, and which in connection with the large lots taken there for home use, have cut their offerings, both of good off yellow and prime yellow, and particularly the latter, down to very narrow amounts, while they have been making relatively better prices than possible upon the New York market. The disposition to pay these better figures upon the Southern seaboard markets has been prompted partly by the ability to get a desirable large lot of the prime oil, also from the situation of freight accommodation being more to the shippers' advantage temporarily, as well as from the

fact that in the instance of prime oil the choice Texas grades obtained by the large consumers can be moved readily to their Western sources of consumption. But all Southern markets have for a long time been even more confident than the position here, particularly at Texas points, and have more than in former seasons led and forced up prices in the New York market, and particularly through the fact of their getting much more of a business direct from exporters, as aside from the consideration of their recent extensive business direct with the West in prime oil, through which bids from the New York market are oftener turned down. The fact that the lard market has this week again wobbled, and is on the whole upon a tame basis, with poorer prospects of a near marked advance in prices for it on account of an expected larger marketing of hogs, now that the weather West is likely to be more favorable, does not affect the position for prime oil. Ever closer holdings of this prime oil are made weekly, with some further buying of full lots in Texas, including one lot of 3,500 bbls. refined. The large trading in the previous week in Texas, through which essentially all important lots of prime crude then on offer there were taken up, and by the people who hold most of the prime oil, while the higher price then quoted was paid shows the confidence over the future of this prime oil, and which is justified by its moderate outturn for the season, in con-

junction with well recognized consumptive wants, which will absorb it all, and for which the feeling prevails generally that there must be in the future a materially higher line of prices. That grade of oil then stands apart from the ordinary influence of an easier lard market, and depends more upon its statistical position and the demands that take it up to provide for future wants for consumption and export, while recognizing the prospects that later on in the season it will be difficult to obtain. The prospects of getting much more prime seed have grown smaller the past week; the perhaps unprecedented heavy snow storm over the South is likely to ruin any seed left upon the ground, and perhaps damage some of it when poorly housed. Along the near Atlantic sections the expectations were poor, of course, under best weather conditions, of securing a material quantity of prime seed, but in some other sections more or less dependence was placed upon additional offerings of prime seed. There are expected larger offerings of off-grade seed when transportation difficulties are over from the storm in the Atlantic districts, while in these sections, although higher prices are being paid for the seed, yet the better prices for the oil and its quick sale will probably keep the mills running to their full capacity to a later period than usual. So far as concerns Texas, not a very material quantity of prime oil can be had there in the future, upon which State the trade has essentially depended for its prime oil this year, as its current stocks are small and of scattered light quantities, while the mills there are shutting down, particularly in the southern part. The soap grades of oil are likely to have their supplies materially added to, as current demands are not lively, although the business in them for the season is largely ahead of last year. But recently there has

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KENTUCKY REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
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"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES
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Quotations furnished upon application.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

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This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

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A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

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Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

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been less buoyancy to competing products with the soap trade, notably tallow, with their prices sustained with more difficulty, while the makers of soap generally are holding very fair accumulations of the oil, and are in a position to hold off awhile on extreme buying. However, there are well-supported prices on all of these off oils, and sales that have taken place through the week have shown full former prices, although no further advance has occurred in them. General commercial business conditions have not been as snappy for a fortnight as previous to that time, and as apart from the interruption from the heavy storm of the week, although the belief is that the comparative conditions are only natural after the extensive trading that had been going on for some time, and that after a brief lull activity will be resumed. In New York crude in barrels has sold at 20@21 for 300 bbls., prime summer yellow sold at 25@25½ for 1,800 bbls., and ranges now from 25@26, with strictly prime at 26@27. Off-grade yellow sold at 23½@24 for 3,500 bbls. Of white oil sales of 700 bbls. at 31@32. In winter yellow sales of 600 bbls. at 30. Crude in tanks in Texas has 20½ bid and 21 asked, while in the near Atlantic section 18½ is bid and to 20 asked; and sales of 30 tanks off-grade at 16@17½; also sales of 3,500 bbls. prime yellow at 25c. f. o. b. Galveston.

Also sale of 1,500 bbls. good off-yellow here on private terms. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

According to report, several lakes of veritable soda have been found in the low hills near Ashcroft, British Columbia. Their beds and shores are fairly crusted over with a natural washing compound, containing borax and soda in varying proportions, but always fit use for washing purposes. Rumor has it that a syndicate has already been formed to market the product, and that about 275 tons have already been taken out from one of these lakes, after the ice-cutting process, in blocks weighing 50 pounds each.

Fertilizer Notes.

The following officers of the Nickerson Fertilizer Co., Easton, Md., were recently re-elected: President, Robert B. Dixon; general manager, Charles C. Nickerson; secretary, Charles R. Wooster; directors, the president, the manager, secretary, William R. Martin and William H. Adkins.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

CONTINENTAL SOAP CO. of New York City. Capital \$25,000. Directors, James C. Bishop, Charles P. Kling and George H. Mairs of New York City.

PINE BLUFF (TENN.) COMPRESS CO. For the business of compressing cotton and

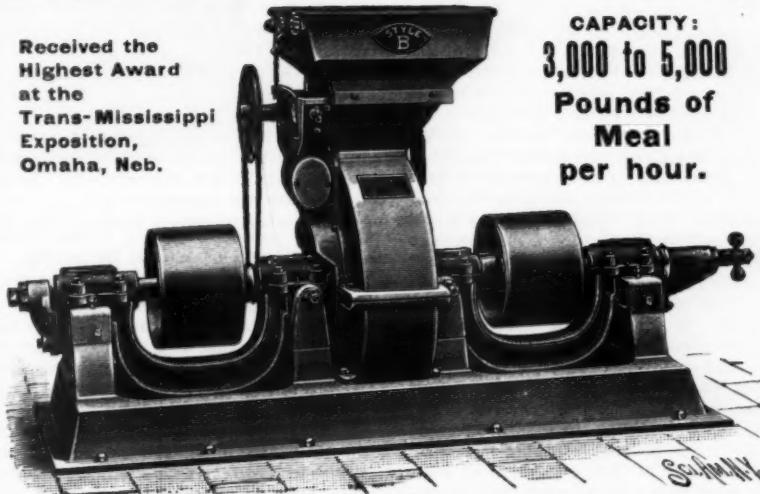
manufacturing of ice, with capital of \$60,000. The officers of the company are Peter P. Byrd, president; J. M. Harrington of New Orleans, vice-president; W. B. Howell, secretary and treasurer. Board of directors are: Peter P. Byrd, John W. Ragland, W. B. Howell, J. M. Harrington and W. A. Short, of New Orleans.

HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL.

..THE ROBINSON MILL... FOR GRINDING COTTONSEED MEAL

Received the
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CAPACITY:
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Glue, Corn, Oats, Corn Hulls, Etc.

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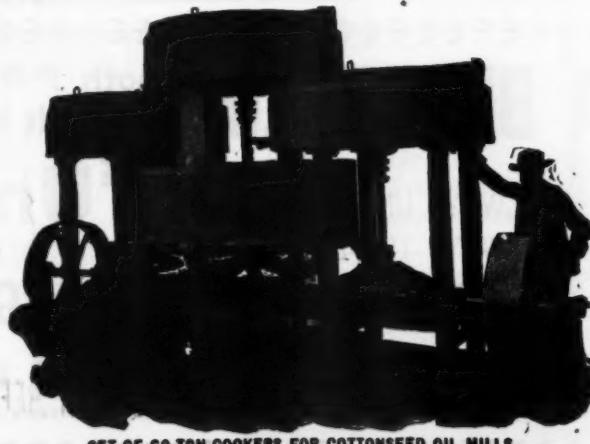
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and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
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and the Very Best.

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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb., except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW—The market does not promise to develop at once especial life or material change in prices. It has become a waiting market, with buyers scarce and the holders of the moderate supplies in view of the statistical position, with the belief that demands must soon enlarge, unwilling to press sales. It must be said, however, that there is a more decided lull over trading this week than at any time recently. Yet the reports from Europe are uniformly of a firm order, while the London sale on Wednesday came at an advance of 6d., where half sold of the 1,000 casks offered. Up to this period of the week there has not been a sale of city in hhd., made here for export, but some of the late consigned lots to the English market have been sold there, and in the instance of one lot of 500 hhd., it is understood to have realized a price to equal 4½ upon the New York market. It is thought that 4½ would buy city in hhd., here this week, although there are no open offerings to sell at that, and the melters talk a little uncertain over their asking price in waiting for demands to develop. But it is a surprise here that the English markets are not buying, considering their recent steady advanced prices and the fact that the ocean freight market is offering comparatively inducing features. The continent shippers, who had furnished the backbone to the position here, are now very quiet, although it is only a question of a little time when they must become again prominent buyers.

The home trade demands are also of a moderate order, and if there is any weakness over prices it is for the miscellaneous lots of country tallow other than prime, and which depend upon bids from the local soap trade. Yet this country stock is not especially plenty, as the receipts have been small of it for a few days. The sales of these country made in lots have been 275,000 lbs. at 4½@4½, as to quality. The trade are regarding the position in much this way, that if demands hold off a few days longer that there may be small concessions in prices for awhile, but that the market is likely to turn about to firmness immediately thereafter, or at any time. It is possible that after this

week some accumulation will be made of city in hhd., as the contract deliveries are now pretty well over. The Western markets are also rather slack. There was a resale at the West of 2,500 lbs. prime packers at 4½, taken up for consumption, and which leaves the offerings there very moderate, while that price shows a change in the market that the recent bid price, which had been refused in a general way, was accepted to clean out a speculative holding.

On Thursday it looked as though a sale of city in hhd., might occur. It was on offer at 4½c. Unless a concession is made on that price before night the contract city in hhd., amounting to about 240 hhd., that goes in weekly to the home trade will be taken at 4½c. (For Friday's closings, see page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE—The position of the market has hardly varied from the previous week. The pressers have had steady demands from the local compound lard refiners and if they have made more of the stearine by reason of the late full prices for the oleo oil, they are not carrying much of a stock of the stearine; therefore a steady tone prevails over prices, while 5½ is the trading basis here; sales of 150,000 lbs. at 5½. At Chicago there was little done for the week, where the holders were firm at 6.

LARD STEARINE—There is very little Western coming this way, simply because demands do not call for it on the outturns of the local pressers themselves and the not active condition of the refined lard trading. The few lots occasionally for offer do not bring altogether satisfactory prices. Sales of 150 lbs. out of town at 6½@6½, while there is steady export demand for city at a price based upon the cost of lard.

GREASE—There has been firm holding of prices, but quieter conditions generally. "A"

white quoted at 4@4½; "B" white at 3½; bone and house at 3½@3½; and yellow at 3½@3½. At the West there have been sales of 900 lbs. at 3½ for yellow, and 3½ for white.

GREASE STEARINE is held firmly, but has been quiet this week. White quoted at 4½ and yellow at 4½.

LARD OIL—There has not been especial activity to the market this week, at least the business is in contrast to the movement previously for some time, but stocks had been a good deal reduced here latterly, and any accumulations that the pressers are now making are not at all burdensome, although at times, as lard itself becomes easy, the offerings of the oil are rather prompt. Most of the sales are at 47c. (For Friday's reports see page 42.)

The soap and glycerine plant of Messrs. James Armstrong & Co. has been acquired by the James Armstrong Company, of Baltimore. The plant has been idle for six months or more, but will resume operations at once, employing between 75 and 100 men. The new company is organized under the general laws of Maryland, with a capitalization of \$250,000. Mr. Charles D. Fisher has been elected president, Mr. Thomas Armstrong vice-president, Mr. Frank Fisher secretary and treasurer, and Messrs. Charles D. Fisher, N. W. James, Frank S. Hambleton, Thomas Deford, Jr., and Robert Armstrong members of the directory. Messrs. Hambleton & Co. will finance the corporation. The plant is located at 115 Concord street and extends to West Falls avenue. It is equipped with the most modern machinery and will manufacture every grade of soap.

WELCH & WELCH,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in Pot Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Cocoonut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Resins, Taz, Spirits, Turpentine, and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

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SOAP MACHINERY.
If you have trouble to compete,
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A BIG YIELD of both **PROFIT** and **SATISFACTION**
will result if you use

ALWAYS UNIFORM.
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BRAND OF...

GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS.

383 West Street,

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.,

...IMPORTERS...

New York City.

RECENT PROGRESS IN GRINDING SOAP POWDER.

At the present time one of the meanest jobs that comes to the soapmaker is that of grinding soap powder.

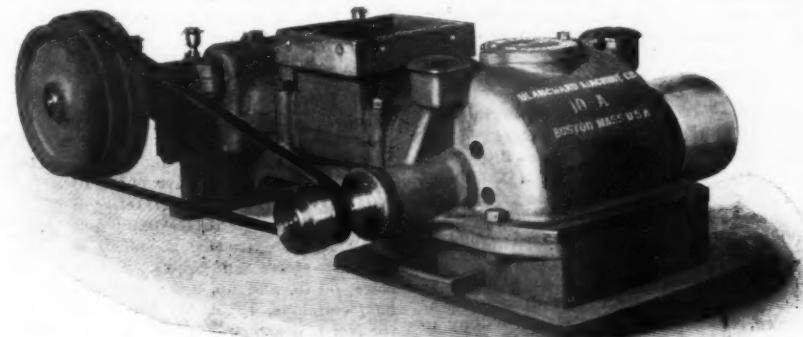
The man who wrote that a centrifugal pump had more tricks than a circus mule should have tried to grind a few hundred pounds of soap powder. If the powder is too damp, or very rich in soap, it will plaster up the inside of a mill like so much potter's clay. If the powder is wanted to fall through a spout a foot in diameter it will in a short time build it up solid and suspend operations. If a hole

erable to erect and offer numerous opportunities for the escape of dust and for filling up.

The Blanchard Machine Company's engineers were convinced that it was possible to grind and handle the powder in a small and simple machine that would feed itself and deliver the powder ready to pack and ship away.

They secured the co-operation of a firm of practical soapmakers and conducted a careful series of experiments on several different lines.

The result is shown in their No. 10-A Patented Soap Powder Mill, illustrated herewith.



THE BLANCHARD MACHINE COMPANY.
Showing No. 10-A Patented Soap Powder Mill.

the size of a pinhead is left anywhere about the machine enough dust will come out to choke everybody in the factory.

A man who has had no experience in this line thinks that almost any kind of a mill will grind soap powder as it is so easily broken and is such innocent looking stuff. When he tries it he comes out of his experience a sadder and wiser man.

The Blanchard Machine Company, manufacturers of the Blanchard Disintegrators, have given a great deal of time and study to this perplexing problem. The first machine used was the Standard Disintegrator, which readily breaks up the powder and has large capacity and can be made nearly dustless, but the disintegrator does not grind all the material to the proper fineness. About 15 to 25 per cent. of the material must be put through the mill a second time. This means that all the material must be sifted and means must be provided to return the tailings to the mill.

All this machinery, disintegrator, rolling screen, bucket elevator, spouts, hoppers, etc., take up a great deal of room and cost consid-

The machine has a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of finished product per hour. The power consumed, as ascertained by actual laboratory test, being from 3 to 4 horse power for the above capacity. The automatic feeder is made on the lines of a screw soap plodder and has been successfully operated on soft putty, proving that it cannot be clogged by damp stock. The grinding is done by rapidly revolving beaters which break the lumps in detail and a special screen retains the coarse particles until they are broken to the required degree of fineness.

Not the least of its advantage in these times of close competition is the fact that the machine is so simple that it can be sold for a very reasonable price and the fact that no other machinery is needed to help it out in its work.

The Blanchard Machine Company have printed a special, illustrated, catalogue which they will be pleased to send to those interested.

Their address is 303 Congress street, Boston.

W. J. GIBSON & CO., SAVE YOUR PROVISIONERS!

General Commission
and
Export Dealers,

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Tallow, Grease,
Stearines, Provisions,
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Beef and Pork Products
of all Kinds.

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TO YOU IN YEARS. SAVE IT! WE
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• • • •

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
284-286 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Obituary.

ROBERT MOODY.

When Robert Moody, the treasurer of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, died, as was noted in The National Provisioner last week, a magnificent brain ceased to work, a warm and generous heart ceased to throb, and an energetic and keen and diligent spirit ceased to operate. He was a good judge of men—one who rarely failed in choosing the right man for the duty demanded, and surely a true gentleman of the old school.

Mr. Moody died of pneumonia at his home in Kansas City on Sunday night, Feb. 5. He was born in Columbus, O., and was about 63 years of age at the time of his death. In 1868 Mr. Moody became associated with the packing firm of Plankinton & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. When this firm decided to erect and operate a plant in Kansas City, Mr. Moody was selected as the proper person to take charge of the new establishment. During nearly thirty years he was a leading spirit in its management, and under his direction it grew and enlarged, year by year, until it became one of the greatest commercial enterprises in the country. During his connection with it the old firm of Plankinton & Armour was succeeded by the Armour Packing Company, and it was as the head of the executive department of this company that Mr. Moody proved himself the possessor of exceptional business ability. Mr. Moody was a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

At the time of Mr. Moody's death his daughter, Mrs. Alice Howe, lay critically ill at the family residence. Her condition made it necessary to conduct the funeral exercises at the Westminster Presbyterian church. These took place on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. George, the pastor, conducted the solemn service, which was largely attended, the office force of the Armour Packing Company being present in a body.

Upon the announcement of Mr. Moody's death the large flag on the pole at Armour's packing plant was hung at half-mast, and the business office draped in mourning. These emblems of sorrow, though fitting and appropriate, but feebly express the sense of loss that prevails among those who for so long, through personal contact with him from day to day, had learned to respect and esteem Mr. Moody for all those high qualities which go to make up at once the thorough business man and the warm hearted, genial natured Christian gentleman.

IF you have anything to
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USE OUR
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DESIGNS
ESTIMATES
FURNISHED
APPLICATION
SOAP DIES
BOX PRINTING PLATES

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES—The market has since our last report been rather an uneventful one. The demand continues to absorb the light receipts. As we have previously stated, tanners are as a class shy on raw stock, and this fact is probably having a sustaining influence on prices. There seems to be an excellent prospect of good business for both tanner and packer in the near future.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, free of brands, are closely sold up at 11½c., which price is the ruling quotation.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb. and up, moved to the extent of 5,000 at 10½c.

COLORADO STEERS are in light supply. Recent sales of fair volume have been effected at 9½c.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS are somewhat easier, having moved at 10½c. Lights are firmly held at 10½c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, have moved in a substantial way at 11c. There are some still on hand.

BRANDED COWS have sold to the number of 3,000 at 10c.

NATIVE BULLS are offering at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The present receipts are mainly heavy cows, which seem likely to depreciate slightly in price. The extreme cold has militated against sales.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have sold at 9½c.; **No. 2**, 9½c. They seem to be a comparatively indifferent factor at present.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are not in especial demand at 10½c., which is a neutral price.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are a strong feature at 8½c.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb. and up, are an indifferent offering at 9½c.

NATIVE BULLS are worth 8½c. flat for an average selection.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., have sold for 12½c. for an ordinary selection of country.

KIPS are nominally worth 10½c. Some holders would probably accept 10½c.

DEACONS, 55@75c.

SLUNKS, 25@30c.

HORSEHIDES have sold at \$3.40@\$3.42.

SHEEPSKINS—There isn't a great deal doing, although the market is firmly sustained. We quote:

FRESH COUNTRY PELTS, 50@85c.

BUFFS are being held at three or four dif-

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 25@40c.

FRESH PACKER LAMBS, 85@\$1.10.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,
Broker, Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY.

As noted in last week's issue, our weekly review failed to reach us owing to the severe blizzard. It has since arrived, and we give now only those facts which will be of interest at this time.

The week closed with nearly 23,000 hides sold. The market was exceedingly firm. Native steers sold at 11½c.

Sheepskins were slow.

HIDES.—Last week closed with sales of 10,000 at full prices. Native steers sold at 11½c., heavy Texas 11c., lights 10½c., extremes 10c., branded cows 10c., Colorados 9½c. There is no doubt but it is yet a packer's market in the strongest manner. Some 4,000 hides have already changed hands at the same prices as last week. The leather market is not meeting with that buoyancy which tanners halfway expected; in a great measure, while manufacturers are willing to pay old prices, they are not willing to pay the advance.

SHEEPSKINS.—Some speculators and pullers have at last taken a little heart; the packers have been somewhat obliging in their discount of prices, and the result, as a whole, is pretty much a general clearance of the entire sheepskin market in this city, one packer selling some 26,000 skins. The market at present here is pretty bare.

The early part of last week gave strong prices on lambs, but the close saw a lower value and weaker market. On Monday some 500 Colorado lambs of 75@lb average sold at \$5, and Friday's market saw a bunch of 368 Colorado lambs of 73-lb average at \$4.80. Mutton sheep held their own during the entire week.

The market was steady in tone and a good clearance sale. Tuesday gave poor receipts, only 1,307 and a brisk demand at about same prices. Among the sales: 464 Colorado lambs, 75-lb average at \$4.80; 231 Colorado wethers, 99-lb average at \$4.10, 534 clipped N. M. lambs and yearlings, 65-lb average at \$4.15.

BOSTON.

Buffs are being held at three or four different prices; 9½@9½c. may be accepted as the ruling basis, New England also being 9½c.

CALFSKINS—Good demand at full prices for light receipts.

SHEEPSKINS—Traffic is fair.

PHILADELPHIA.

The recent bad weather has exerted an adverse influence here, as it has at the other centers. There is very little doing. We quote:

CITY STEERS, —

CITY COWS, —

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8½@9c.

CALFSKINS—Some demand.

SHEEPSKINS—Little doing.

NEW YORK.

There has been little doing, as buyers were evidently indisposed to endure the rigors of the storm. We quote:

NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, 11½@11½c.

GRUBBIES, 10½@10½c.

BUTT-BRANDED, 10½@10½c.

SIDE-BRANDED, 9½@9½c.

CITY COWS, 10½@10½c.

BULLS (flat), 9½@9c.

HORSEHIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

The past week has not been marked by any particular activity or incident. The extremely bad weather has had a decidedly depressing influence and sales have been comparatively limited. The demand has, however, continued fully adequate to the kill. Prices are well sustained, owing partially no doubt to the fact that tanners are so short of hides. The country market has also been quiet, on account of the late storm. Prices continue well sustained, however. Heavy cows are accumulating to some extent, and are likely to go off in price. The Boston market has been quiet, as well as that of Philadelphia and New York, as buyers have operated but little during the past week. The only reported New York sales were of grubbies and natives. **CHICAGO PACKER HIDES**:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb. and up, 11½c.; **No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED**, 60 lb. and up, 10½c.; **Colorado steers**, 9½c.; **No. 1 Texas steers**, 10½c.; **No. 1 native cows**, 11c.; **under 55 lb.**, 11½c.; **branded cows**, 10c.; **native bulls**, 10c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb., 9½c.; **No. 2 9½c.**; **No. 1 extremes**, 25 to 40 lb., 10½c.; **branded steers and cows**, 8½@9c.; **heavy cows**, 60 lb. and up, 9½c.; **native bulls**, 8½c.; **flat**; **calfskins**, 12½c. for **No. 1**; **kips**, 10½c. for **No. 1**; **deacons**, 55@75c.; **slunks**, 25@30c.; **horse hides**, \$3.40@3.42; **sheepskins**, **packer pelts**, \$1@1.10; **country pelts**, 60@85c.; **country shearlings**, 25@40c.; **packer lambs**, 85@\$1.10.

BOSTON

Buff hides, 9½@9½c.; **New England hides**, 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA

Country steers, 9½@10c.; **country cows**, 9½@10c.; **country bulls**, 8½@9c.

NEW YORK

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb. and up, 11½@11½c.; **butt-branded steers**, 10½@10½c.; **side-branded steers**, 9½@9½c.; **city cows**, 10½@10½c.; **native bulls**, 9½@9½c.; **calfskins** (see page 35); **horse hides**, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

John Farren, manager of the sheepskin department for Nelson Morris & Co., Chicago, died on the 7th inst.

Hugh Smith, the well-known patent and enameled leather tanner of Newark, N. J., is wintering at Piney Woods, Ga.

A. H. Vogel, of the Pfister-Vogel Leather Co., recently sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck for a three months' sojourn in Europe.

Palmer, Smith & Co., one of the oldest leather manufacturers of Newark, N. J., recently called a meeting of their creditors. Their statement shows liabilities amounting to \$74,960.81 and assets representing \$66,206.21.

Quality of Pork Produced by Different Foods.

According to the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, beans and peas make a softer flesh and fat than corn. Corn pork is the standard in this country, and the flesh and fat produced by corn is dry and firm. Soja beans and chufas make fat of about the same firmness, but not quite equal to corn. Peanuts make a soft and oily fat. As to the flavor when cooked, no difference between the meats can be detected.

No More Soap Gifts.

It cost the soap concerns in this country \$30,000,000 in a short time to reach the gullible public through the medium of free soap. Ten per cent. of it in decent trade journal advertising would have brought better results. The soap people see that the free gift is no gift. We still suggest the columns of the paper as the best.

LOOKING BACKWARDS.

Just thirty years ago Salem had its birth and christening—the little Salem on the western border of civilization; Salem, where two crooked trails met. Yes, Salem, because we named that cross roads Salem. Weren't we proud of it? How I remember we all pitched in and built the first house. Then followed John Fellows' store; and how I remember John, a big, good-souled fellow. But John's heart was bigger than his whole stock of groceries and supplies, but that was Salem in the sixties, and not Salem of to-day.

We had to have a postoffice, and as John's store was the only store, of course John Fellows was made postmaster, and this honor carried with it the duty of a sixty-mile ride each week for mail. We had to have a school teacher, and as John's store was the most central point, we just had to make John the master of the rising generation, and then you know John had the best education, and we all felt John knew more law than any of us, for he knew Blackstone backwards and forwards, and then he could make up more good law than was ever found in law books, so we made him justice.

Salem began to grow, and holding office for glory hadn't made John Fellows rich by any means. For generations the Fellows had been merchants, and the inborn taste for merchandising more than the bright prospects of hoarding a fortune from the little following of this new colony gave Salem its first general store and made John Fellows our first merchant. That was thirty years ago, gentlemen.

Last summer business called me West, and Salem found a visitor. There on that same corner, almost as I had left him, save the gray hair and wrinkles, John Fellows was running the same general store, some of the same old goods were on the shelf and that old wood stove hadn't seen its feet for tobacco filth in all these long years. The disappointment of this scene was almost as great as if I had found all the old landmarks removed.

To think that thriving John Fellows, the brightest fellow in Salem of thirty years ago, had drifted into a positive channel of degeneracy set me to thinking, and I asked myself the cause of it. The next morning while paying my farewells to all old friends, and especially John, I happened upon a salesman representing an Eastern manufacturing concern. His talk seemed trained on system, and I felt as I glanced around John's store that the salesman had a hard problem. "Fifty thousand of them in use to-day in every State in the Union," I could hear him say. "It saves every ounce, absolutely no errors; a system, a system; this is the great money weight system." Then I knew what John was up against, and, gentlemen, I'll prom-

ise you I missed my train helping this fellow whip John into the harness.

I was back at Salem again this summer, and the improvement in John's store amazed me almost as much as its deplorable condition of the year before. The Money Weight System did it; he had systematized his business, gotten rid of all his old stock, and had freshened up everything, and best of all, was getting his just profits on all his merchandise the first time in thirty years. Naturally, I am an advocate of Computing Scales. I have seen its good effects, and I cheerfully recommend the Money Weight System to any man in business who does not want to fall into the habits of my friend, John Fellows of Salem.

The Money Weight Computing Scales are made by The Computing Scale Co., Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES ALBERT WOODRUFF.

Mr. James Albert Woodruff, son of Col. C. A. Woodruff, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Army building, New York, graduated from the West Point U. S. Military Academy this week. At the time the young and popular cadet entered the academy there were 300 applications for admission. The graduating class numbered 72, at the head of which stood Mr. Woodruff, thus giving him the highest honors possible, he earning also the coveted and much strived-for title of first captain. Col. Woodruff, the naturally and pardonly proud father, has been in receipt this week of a large number of congratulatory telegrams and letters. The National Provisioner congratulates Col. Woodruff upon having as his son such a brilliant and accomplished young man.

Boomer & Boschert Presses.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co. has placed an order with the Boomer & Boschert Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., for three hydraulic oleo presses and one hydraulic

scrap press. All are to be run by steam hydraulic pumps. The presses manufactured by the Boomer & Boschert Co. are noted for the excellent service they invariably give.

The St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Co. is sparing no expense nor pains to make their new plant a model one in every particular.

The new building being erected by John P. Squire & Co., Boston, to replace the one recently destroyed by fire is rapidly nearing completion. In connection with other new machinery, they are putting in four of the Boomer & Boschert power automatic lard oil presses of the latest pattern.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

COOPER COTTON OIL CO., Cooper, Tex.; capital stock \$50,000.

STAGHORN STOCK AND CATTLE CO., general dealers in cattle and stock, Denver, Colo.; capital \$100,000.

BEVIS ROCK SALT CO., of St. Louis; capital stock \$250,000; incorporated by Alfred Bevis, C. H. Longstreth and A. J. Bidle.

HENHURST POULTRY CO., of St. Louis; capital stock \$4,000; incorporated by J. N. Drummond, C. R. Drummond, H. C. January and W. D. Pittman.

NIORARA LAND & SHEEP CO., Gordon, Neb.; to raise, buy, sell and feed sheep; authorized capital \$100,000; incorporators, J. M. Barte and F. Hoyt.

THE GUILD LAND AND LIVE STOCK CO., Piedmont, Wyoming; authorized capital \$25,000; incorporators, J. P. Guild, J. H. Guild, G. T. Guild, J. A. Guild and J. Cross.

BUTCHERS' ASSOCIATION, of Memphis, Tenn.; authorized capital, \$10,000; incorporators, A. Seesil, J. A. Seynaigo, S. D. Fuchs, G. J. Buckle, T. F. Mergle, A. S. Picard.

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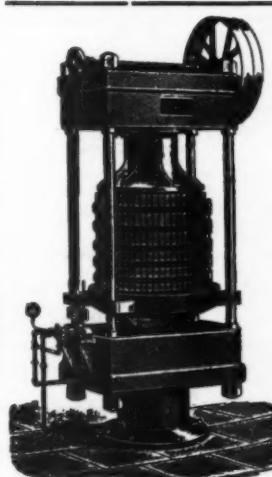
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Acid Phosphate	Cranberries	Malt	Soda, Caustic
Alcohol	Cream Tartars	Manioc	Salt
Alum	Crushed Fruits	Maple Sugar	Salt, Celery
Almond Paste	Curry Powder	Maple Syrup	Saltpetre
Almond Powder	Cut Soles, Leather	Marmalade	Samp
Ammonia	Cuttle Fish Bone	Matches	Sardines, Paste
Anchovies	Devilled Meats	Meat Cutters	Sardines, Imported
Arrow Root	Disinfectants	Metal Polishes	Sardines, Domestic
Axes and Hatchets	Dried Celery	Mincemeat	Sarsaparilla
Axle Grease	Dried Fruit	Mustard	Saratoga Chips
Bags, Manila Warp	Dusters, Feather	Mustard, Prepared	Sauces
Bags and Bagging	Extracts, Flavoring	Nuts	Sausage Seasoning
(Hemp, etc.)	Extract, Root Beer	Nut Meats	Scales
Baby Food	Farinaceous Goods	Oatmeal	Scythes
Baking Powders	Faucets, Molasses, etc.	Oat Flakes	Sea Moss Farine
Barb Wire	Figs	Oats, Rolled	Sealing Wax
Baskets	Fireworks	Oil, Castor	Seeds
Beans, Dried	Fish, Salt	Oil, Cotton Seed	Shoe Dressing
Beef Extract	Fish, Smoked	Oil, Linseed	Shot
Bees Wax	Fish, Oysters, Can'd	Oil, Harness	Shovels, Spades, etc.
Binder Twine	Flavoring Extracts	Oil, Tanks	Snuff
Bird Gravel	Florida Water	Olive	Soaps, Laundry
Bird Seed	Florets	Olive Oil	Soaps, Toilet
Blazing, Stove	Fly Paper	Oranges	Soaps, Scouring
" Boot and Shoe	Fodder Yarns	Oysters, Canned	Soap, Castle
Blue and Bluing	Fruits, Dried	Paint	Soap Powder
Borax, Crystal	Fruits, Green	Paper, Toilet	Soda, Bicarb.
Borax, Powdered	French Fruits in Glas.	Paper Bags & Sacks	Soups, Canned
Bouillon	French Vegetables	Paper, Parchment	Soup Tablets, Evap.
Brooms	Fruit Butter	Paper, Wrapping	Spices
Brushes	Fruits, Marmalades,	Paris Green	Sponges
Butters, Fruit	Jellies, etc.	Pear, Green & Split	Spring Balances
Butter	Fruits in Glass	Pear, French	Starch, Laundry
Butter Color	Fruit Jars	Perfumery, etc.	Starch, Cooking
Candies	Fruit Syrups	Pickles	Starch Polish
Candy	Fruit Juices	Pine, Feet	Stove Polish
Canned Goods	Gelatin	Pipes	Sugars
Can Openers	Ginger, Jamaica	Plum Pudding	Sulphur
Cans, Ash	Ginger, Canton	Pop Corn	Syrups
" Oil	Ginger, Preserved	Polish, Stove	Tallow
Cartridges, Shells, etc.	Glue	Polish, Shoe	Tapers
Catsup	Grape Juice	Polish, Furniture	Tapioca
Caviar	Green Ginger Root	Polish, Metal	Tar Pine
Celery Salt	Grocers' Hardware	Potash, Ball	Tarred Rope
Cereals, Prepared	Grocers' Sundries	Potash, Concentrated	Teas
Chalk	Guava Jelly	Potato Chips	Tinctures
Chamois Skins	Handles, Axe, Tool,	Potted Meats	Tobacco
Cheese, Domestic	etc.	Potted Meats, Imp.	Tobacco Cutters
" Imported	Harness Oil	Pottery	Tooth Picks
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Corks	Lanterns	Rice	Wheat, Rolled
Corn Knives (Cutters)	Lard	Rice Flour	White Lead
Corn Flour	Lemons	Rock Candy	Whiskey
Crackers	Lemon Juice	Rock Candy Drips	Wicks, Lamp
	Licorice	Root Beer	Wines
	Liquid Bennett	Root Beer Extracts	Wire Cloth
	Lime, Chloride of	Rope	Wire Nails
	Lime Juice	Sago	Wire Floor Mats
	Lys, Concentrated	Salad Dressing	Witch Hazel
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THE BUCKEYE FISH CO., of Cleveland, Ohio, with capital of \$20,000.

DARLING BROS. of New York City, to deal in meat. Capital \$10,000. Directors, R. S. Darling, H. C. Darling and B. A. Howland of New York City.

SHELLY-ROGERS CO., South Omaha, Neb. General live stock commission. Authorized capital, \$50,000. Incorporators: T. C. Shelly, R. E. Rogers, Clark Shelly.

THE STANDARD TANNING CO., of Chicago, has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000. The corporators are: W. Wilhartz, Jacob Ringer and A. L. Widcombe.

INTERNATIONAL UNHAIRING CO., of New York City—To deal in furs and skins. Capital, \$5,000. Directors: Edgar Lehman, Adolph Lieber, Carrie Blau and Albert Herskovits, of New York City.

CONSUMERS' ICE CO. of Jackson, Tenn., with \$25,000 capital stock. The incorporators are Hu C. Anderson, Alf Bensinger, W. D. Wells, Pete Lesh, J. D. Newton, A. C. Haven, R. P. Spragins, F. W. Adamson and J. R. Smith.

THE LAUREL (MD.) POULTRY ASSOCIATION has been organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of permanent officers, as follows: President, E. S. Gray; vice-president, Charles J. Stockman; secretary, J. D. B. Peters; treasurer, F. L. Martin. The association will hold semi-monthly meetings, and under the constitution any person interested in the breeding of standard chickens is eligible to membership. About thirty breeders have already joined, and the association starts out with a promising future.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

618,834.—COMPUTING DEVICE FOR SCALES. William W. Bishop, Mount Vernon, Ind. Filed May 19, 1897. Serial No. 637,289.

618,924.—KNOCKDOWN BARREL. Edward Walton, Penreth, Va. Filed March 8, 1897. Serial No. 626,494.

618,964.—FILTER. Jacob F. Theurer, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed June 9, 1897. Serial No. 640,030.

618,965.—FILTER. Jacob F. Theurer, Milwaukee, Wis. Filed Dec. 31, 1897. Serial No. 665,044.

618,986.—STOCK CAR. John T. Jackson, Crawford, Neb. Filed Sept. 30, 1897. Serial No. 653,586.

618,988.—MACHINE FOR TREATING SKINS OR HIDES. Paul Leyendecker, Charlottenburg, Germany. Filed Dec. 24, 1897. Serial No. 663,389.

618,998.—PROCESS OF SEPARATING SUBSTANCES IN THE STATE OF SUSPENSION FROM LIQUIDS. Wilhelm Rothe, Gusten, Germany. Filed Sept. 12, 1898. Serial No. 690,799.

619,020.—PROCESS OF PURIFYING AND REFINING OILS. John C. Henderson, New York, N. Y. Filed Aug. 25, 1897. Serial No. 649,450.

619,077.—GLUE-APPLYING MACHINE. Louis A. Halaburt, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Chicago Packing Box Co., same place. Filed Feb. 26, 1897. Serial No. 625,089.

619,081.—AUTOMATIC STOCK WATERER. Ezra A. Losee, Lake City, Ia. Filed July 23, 1896. Renewed Dec. 30, 1898. Serial No. 700,717.

619,093.—COLLAPSIBLE CRATE. William Shadinger, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Aug. 10, 1898. Serial No. 688,253.

619,106.—CAN-HEADING MACHINE. Milton A. Wheaton, San Francisco, Cal. Filed July 28, 1891. Serial No. 400,900.

619,111.—CAN-OPENING IMPLEMENT. William N. Anderson, San Rafael, Cal.

Filed Feb. 11, 1898. Serial No. 669,915.

619,131.—WOOD-SCRAPER. Chester L. Britt, Lynn, Mass., assignor of one-half to Reuben H. Page, same place. Filed May 13, 1898. Serial No. 680,571.

619,140.—SEAL-LOCK. Arthur W. Coffin, San Francisco, Cal. Filed Nov. 9, 1898. Serial No. 695,915.

619,156.—SHIPPING-TAG. Jasper P. Fell, Linneus, Mo. Filed Dec. 31, 1897. Serial No. 664,987.

619,196.—HOG-TRAP. Alva Mahannah and Charles H. Bergen, Casner, Ill. Filed June 9, 1898. Serial No. 682,982.

619,222.—STANCHION. Edwin Prescott, Arlington, Mass. Filed March 22, 1898. Serial No. 674,733.

619,233.—CASK. Frederick Schrandner, St. Louis, Mo., assignor to the Gus V. Brecht Butchers' Supply Co., same place. Filed Sept. 6, 1898. Serial No. 690,312.

619,239.—HAND-HOLE COVER. (An internal lid for hand-holes of steam apparatus.) Joseph Taylor, Pot Ovens, England, assignor to the E. Green & Son, Limited, Wakefield, England. Filed Sept. 17, 1898. Serial No. 691,229.

619,258.—MACHINE FOR FIXING HOOPS ON OVAL CASKS OR THE LIKE. Johann Lengering, Dortmund, Germany. Filed Aug. 22, 1898. Serial No. 689,178.

619,259.—DIE FOR CUTTING AND SHAPING CAN HEADS. Benjamin W. Mottott, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to Hugo Ziegfeld, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Serial No. 689,178.

Designs.

30,141.—REFRIGERATOR. Willard M. Whitman, Boston, Mass. Filed May 28, 1898. Serial No. 682,072. Term of patent, 14 years.

Trade-Marks.

32,472.—FOOD FOR LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY. E. Raub & Sons, Indianapolis, Ind. Essential feature: The representation of a triangular symbol or figure. Used since July 23, 1898.

Answers to Correspondents.

I. C. C.—(1) Yes. (2) A process has been recently patented for making a cement from a casein. It consists in generating lactic acid in the milk and heating the same to form a hydrate. The liquids are then expressed from the solids of the hydrate. An alkali is then added to the hydrate and the whole kneaded or worked and the temperature successively varied until all the gas which has been formed is worked off or expelled.

Chile Supports the Bureau.

The Chilean Minister, Señor Morla Vicuna, called at the Department of State in Washington last week and informed Secretary Hay that the Government of Chile had decided to give its support to the Bureau of American Republics, and that the Chilean Congress had appropriated the amount of that country's quota for the current year. This makes the international union of American republics complete for the first time since its creation by the Pan-American Conference in 1890.

Buffalo Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The receipts were 168 cars this week, which included 35 loads of Canadas, against 175 cars and 30 of Canadas a week ago. The best 1275 to 1370-lb steers sold at \$5.30@\$5.60, with good 1130 to 1250 lb. at \$5.00@\$5.25; light to good medium steers, 950 to 1100 lb., \$4.60@\$4.90, and fair butchers and medium weight and quality steers, 950 to 1200 lb., \$4.35@\$4.85, with some half fat light steers of 900 lb up at \$4.10@\$4.50; good to prime fat heifers, \$4.35@\$4.75 up \$5; light to fair, \$3.75@\$4.25. The close was dull and weak, but all were sold. Stockers and feeders were generally lower for all but the best lots. Tops sold at \$4.25@\$4.45; common to good, \$3.50@\$4.10; stock heifers, \$3.00@\$3.25; stock bulls, \$2.75@\$3.25. Milk cows and springers in light supply, but with no New York or Eastern buyers here, ruled lower; sales at \$3.00@\$3.50 per head. Veals have sold at \$7.50@\$8 for tops, with common to fairly good at \$5.00@\$7.25 per cwt. All the roads going east resumed shipping stock late Tuesday night, and the blockade has been well cleared up.

HOGS.—The receipts were about 100 cars this week up to including Thursday's receipts. The market opened with a fairly good demand, however, and prices all of 10c. higher good grades, with pigs and light lots at more of an advance, and the inquiry was good throughout the entire day, notwithstanding the circumstances noted, and all that arrived in time were sold, with the close strong. The bulk of the Yorkers sold at \$4.25@\$4.27½, with choice at \$4.30; light Yorkers, \$4.25 generally. Pigs, \$4.25@\$4.27½; few choice white, \$4.30. Mixed packers, \$4.25@\$4.30. Mediums and Heavy, \$4.20@\$4.25; few fancy, \$4.30. Roughs, \$3.60@\$3.70. Stags, \$3.60@\$3.25. Tuesday the supply was about 20 cars, including 15 loads that held over. The market was dull and unsettled early, but at a decline of 5@10c. about all were sold, but a few late arrivals, the bulk of the Yorkers and mediums selling at \$4.20@\$4.25, with pigs at \$4.15@\$4.20. Wednesday the demand was fair, all selling, but at generally lower prices. Best Yorkers, \$4.17½@\$4.25; light, \$4.15. Mixed packers, \$4.17½@\$4.20. Mediums, \$4.15@\$4.17½. Heavy, \$4.15. Pigs, \$4.07½@\$4.10. Thursday there was another decline with a light run, 22 cars. Yorkers, light to good selling at \$4.10@\$4.15; mixed packers, \$4.10@\$4.12½. Mediums, \$4.10@\$4.12½; good heavy, \$4.10. Pigs, \$4.10. Generally Roughs, \$3.55@\$3.65, all being sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The market ruled fairly active and was a shade stronger, with the best lambs selling at \$5.15@\$5.20; fair to good, \$4.75@\$5.10; culs and common, \$4.60@\$4.65; mixed sheep, tops, \$4.35@\$4.50; culs to good, \$3.60@\$4.25; wethers and yearlings, \$4.50@\$4.75. Wednesday there was no change to note on native sheep or lambs, but a couple of loads of Michigan fed Modock sheep of 117 to 120 lb average brought \$4.25, all being sold, but the close was weak. Thursday, with 30 cars on sale, the market opened steady, a few of the best lambs selling up to \$5.15@\$5.20, with fair to good, \$4.75@\$5.10; culs and common, \$4.60@\$4.65. There was a fair demand for good heavy export lambs all the week at \$5.15@\$5.20, but closed easy today at \$5.10@\$5.15. Best mixed sheep were scarce and steady at \$4.35@\$4.50; culs to good lots, \$3.60@\$4.25; wethers and yearlings, \$4.50@\$4.65; extra, \$4.75. All were sold but a few late arrivals, and the close was weak for lambs.

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New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per ton.	100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	10/	10/	80.18	
Bacon.....	12/6	17.6	1 M.	
Lard, tcs.....	12.6	17.6	1 M.	
Cheese.....	26/	21/6	2 M.	
Butter.....	30/	32/6	2 M.	
Tallow.....	12.6	15/	1 M.	
Beef, per tc.....	2/	3 6	1 M.	
Pork, per bbl.....	2/	2.6	3.50 M.	
Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6 a 2/7½				Cork for orders 3/.

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/6 a 2/7½ Cork for orders 3/.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,959	1	1,031	9,879	9,962
Sixtieth St.....	2,346	127	2,628	14,054	18
Fortieth St.....					19,495
Hoboken.....	2,407	40	41	1,118	
Lehigh Val. R. R.	2,143				3,914
Scattering.....			74	69	....
Totals.....	9,865	168	3,674	25,186	33,989
Totals last week.....	11,190	167	3,288	28,389	38,889

Weekly exports:

	Live Cattle	Live sheep	Live boar	Live beef
Eastman Company.....			2,400	
Nelson Morris.....			2,680	
Armour & Co.....			1,765	
Swift and Company.....			1,238	
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	400		3,000	
J. Shamborg & Son.....	400		....
W. W. Brauer Co., Ltd.....	663		....
W. A. Sherman.....	300		....
G. F. Lough & Co.....	14	30	....
L. S. Dillenback.....		140	....
Total shipments.....	1,767	170	10,083	
Total shipments last week.....	1,850	1,074	11,751	
Boston exports this week.....	1,305	683	10,203	
Baltimore.....	250		....
Portland	1,559	1,017	....
Newport News	365		....
To London.....	776	215	....
To Liverpool.....	3,676	1,533	18,286	
To Glasgow.....	250		....
To Hull.....	300		....
To Bristol.....	230	152	....
To Southampton.....			2,000	
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	14	170	....
Totals to all ports.....	5,246	2,070	20,286	
" " last week.....	6,769	7,164	26,492	

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES New York.	
Good to prime native steers.....	5 30 a 5 60
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 75 a 5 25
Common native steers.....	4 40 a 4 70
Stags and Oxen.....	2 75 a 5 50
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25 a 2 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 00 a 5 20

LIVE CALVES.

Prices were higher, with slow demand. Receipts light. We quote:

Live real calves prime, per lb.....	8 1/2 a 9
" " common to good, per lb.....	6 a 8

LIVE HOGS.

The prices on live hogs were considerable higher this week, owing to the difficulty of the railroads to deliver shipments from the West. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.) extreme	4 40 a 4 50
Hogs, heavy	4 40 a 4 50
Hogs, light to medium	4 60 a 4 65
Pigs	4 60 a 4 70
Roughs.....	3 50 a 4 00

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hogs steady to stronger; light hogs, \$3.55 a 3.77½; mixed packers, \$3.55 a 3.85; heavy shipping grades, \$3.55 a 3.87½; rough packing grades, \$3.55 a 3.60. Hogs closed steady on best; others weak. Packers bought 25,800; shippers, 11,000; left over, 8,000. Estimated receipts of hogs for to-morrow, 28,000.

ST. LOUIS DRESSED BEEF and PROVISION CO., Packers of Beef and Pork.

DRESSED CALVES.

The demand for calves was slow. Prices ruled higher. We quote:

Veal, City dressed, prime,	13 a 13 1/2
" common to good,	11 1/2 a 12 1/2

Country dressed, prime,	11 a 11 1/2
" fair to good,	10 a 10 1/2

" common to fair,	8 a 9 1/2
" " common to fair,	7 1/2 a 8 1/2

GENERAL OFFICE:

3919 Papin Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRANCHES:

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.
201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRESSED HOGS.

There was a good demand for hogs this week, and prices were higher, owing to the scarcity of hogs. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Pigs	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Country dressed	8 1/2 a 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The demand was slow, but nevertheless prices ruled higher owing to the interference of traffic by the snow blocked streets. We quote:

Good to choice lambs	8 a 9
Common to medium lambs	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Good to prime sheep	7 1/2 a 8
Common to medium	6 1/2 a 7

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 9,578 pkgs.; previous six days, 11,952 pkgs. Nearly all of the roads are at a standstill and scarcely any fresh deliveries were made. The general demand is very light, buyers apparently having supplied their pressing wants the first part of the week, as a very light retail demand is reported for the latter part of the week. What little business there is, is in frozen stock that was here before the storm. Holders are very firm in their views, and generally inclined to ask top quotations for the most desirable marks nearby; poultry and squabs nominal in absence of receipts. We quote:

Turkeys, Selected young hens, fancy, per lb.	13 1/2
" Mixed young hens and tame, fancy	12 1/2
" Selected young tame, fancy	10 1/2
" fair to good	9 a 9 1/2
" inferior	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Broilers, Phila., fancy	20 a 25
Chickens, Phila., good to choice	18 a 17
" " Jersey and near-by, prime	13 a 16
" " State and Penna., prime	12 a 18
" " " fair to good	10 a 11 1/2
Fowls, Jersey, good to prime	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" State and Penna., good to prime	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" " " fair to good	9 1/2 a 11
Capon, Phila., fancy	17 a 19
" " " Western, fancy	13 a 15
Old cocks, Western, per lb	8 a 8
Ducks, Western, prime	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" " " fair to good	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Geese, Western, prime	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" " " fair to good	8 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large white, per doz	3 50 a 3 75
" " " small and dark, per doz	2 00 a 2 25

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys, hens, No. 1	13 1/2
" No. 2	12 1/2
" No. 3	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Chickens, soft-meated	12 1/2 a 13 1/2
" No. 1	11 a 12
" No. 2	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Fowls, No. 1	11 a 11 1/2
" No. 2	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Ducks, No. 1	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
" No. 2	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Geese, No. 1	10 1/2 a 11
" No. 2	6 1/2 a 8 1/2

PROVISIONS.

The demand for provisions was good this week, with higher prices. Pork loins very scarce and almost any price obtainable. We quote:

(JOBING TRADE).	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs, average	9 a 9 1/2
" 12 to 14 "	8 1/2 a 9
" heavy	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
" " " heavy	6 a 6 1/2
Smoked bacon, boned	8 1/2 a 9
" (rib in)	8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Dried beef sets	14 a 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb	16 a 16
" shoulders	5 1/2 a 6
" " " heavy	5 1/2 a 6
Pickled bellies, light	7 1/2 a 8
" " " heavy	6 1/2 a 7
Fresh pork loins, City	8 a 10
" " " Western	9 a 10 1/2
Pickled ox tongues, per bbl	25 60
Beef hams, in sets	8 a 10

Curers of the "Leader" and "Rosebud" Brands of Hams and Bacon. Manufacturers of "White Lily" Brand of strictly Pure Lard and all kinds of Sauages. Estimates furnished on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc. Calling Our Specialty.

The Manufacture of Sausages



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

- I. SAUSAGE MAKING.—General requirements. Necessary materials. Water supply. Catch-basins. Drainage. Prevention of rust on machines, etc. Cleanliness. Loss in loose methods. Valuable hints.
- II. SPICES AND SEASONINGS.—Essential principles. Deterioration. Method of preventing same. How to keep them. Cheap spices and seasonings. High grade, pure spices. Spice mills for grinding. Testing spices. Incorporation and mixing of spices and seasonings. Proportions necessary. Requisite flavors. Precautions to be observed. List of spices and seasonings employed. Mixing machines, etc.
- III. MEATS.—Selection. Advantages gained by using certain kinds and in certain conditions. Valuable process for large water absorption. Use of different kinds of pork and beef. Precautions necessary with some meats. Chopping meats to requisite condition. Fat cutters. Selection of fats. Fats to give a firm body. About oily fats and back fat. Chopping machines, etc. Chief things to be observed with stock. Benefits derived from handling material right. Method to keep chopped and prepared meat from spoiling. Treatment of bloody meats.
- IV. BLOOD COLORS.—What they are. Uses. Description. Liquid and solid forms. The most economical. How to prepare. Objections discussed.
- V. CASINGS.—From different animals. Imported and domestic casings. General methods of preparing casings. Hand-cleaned and machine-cleaned casings. Method of packing. Salt employed. Classification of casings. Weasands and their use. Preparing hog casings. Method for sheep casings. Bleaching casings. Disposal of refuse. Abating foul odors. Coloring or staining casings. Formula. Smoke colors.
- VI. STUFFING.—Bursting or splitting of casings. Shrivelled appearance. Causes and prevention of splitting and shrivelling. Treatment of casings before stuffing. How to stuff to get best results. Hand and steam stuffers. Desirable aid in stuffing machines.
- VII. COOKING.—Kind of vessels. Description. Time of cooking. Boiled out fat. Profitable uses of same. Prevention of souring in skimmed grease. Method of keeping it without souring. Formula for bleaching grease to make it white. How to use it for lard.
- VIII. SMOKING.—General requirements. Valuable suggestions for smokehouses. Reducing shrinkage. Materials for producing smoke. Those to be avoided. Flavoring during smoking. Method of handling. Prevention of streaks and spots. To keep uniform temperature of house while filling or emptying. About the draughts. High and low temperatures. Shrinkage. Methods of cold smoking. Protective coating for shipping and keeping. Prevention of sweating and shrinkage of sausage.
- IX.—FILLERS.—General information. Materials used. Methods of preparing them. A substitute for starch. How prepared and used. List of fillers employed in sausage-making. Method of mixing. Hints.
- X. PRESERVATIVES.—Classification. About cold storage. Valuable suggestions. To create a dry cold economically. Mechanical refrigeration. Temperature of cold storage essential to success. Regulation of temperature. Salt. Uses and results. Selection for different uses. Varieties of salt. Impurities occurring in salt. Chemical preservatives. Their uses and abuses. Borax and boric acid. About their influence on health. Other kinds of preservatives. Methods of use and precautions.
- XI. GENERAL.—Scales. Prevention of rust on bearings. Appliances. Valuable hints. Aromatic brine. Management, etc., etc.

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LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe	6.00 a 5 90
" " South America	6.50 a 6 20
" " Brazil (kegs)	7.50 a 7 35
Compounds—Domestic	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Export	4 1/2 a 5

Prime Western lards.

" City lards	5 85 a 5 75
" lard stearine	5 1/2 a 5 1/2
" oleo	5 1/2 a 5 1/2

FISH.

Cod, heads of	7 a 8
" heads on	4 a 5
Halibut, White	10 a 12
" Grey	7 a 9
" Frozen	4 a 5
Striped bass	12 a 22
Bluefish, frozen	5 a 10
Eels, skinned	6 a 12 1/2
" skin on	3 a 6
White perch	4 a 10
Flounders	7 a 10
Salmon, Western, frozen	8 a 15
" green	15 a 20
" Eastern	5 a 10
Smeats, Kennebec	5 a 10
" Scotia	6 a 10
Lobsters, large	18 a 20
" medium	6 a 8
Herrings	2 1/2 a 3
Red snappers	7 a 10
Mackerel Spanish, live	15 a 20
" fresh, small	10 a 15
" large	5 a 8
Shad Florida, bucks	25 a 25
" roes	40 a 50
" N. C. bucks	40 a 45
" roes	100 a 125
Scallops	1.00 a 2.00
Soft crabs	4 a 6
Weakfish, frozen	4 a 6
" green	4 a 6
Sea bass	10 a 12
White fish	15 a 20
Pompano	3 a 4
Haddock	15 a 20
King fish, live	15 a 20
" frozen	4 a 6
Ciscoes	4 a 6
Prawns	75 a 100
Sea trout	8 a 10
Sheephead	8 a 10

GAME.

We do not see any game in the market, though a few lots of frozen snipe are in the freezers and held at \$2.10 per dozen. We quote:	
English Snipe, prime to choice, per doz	1.60 a 2 10
Plover, Grass, prime to choice, per doz.	1.10 a 1 60
" Golden, prime to choice, per doz.	2.10 a 2 60
Wild ducks, canvas, 6 lbs. and over to pair	2.10 a 2 60
" light, pair	60 a 1 10
" redhead, heavy, sibs. & over, pr. 1	85 a 1 85
" light, pair	60 a 1 10
" mallard, per pair	60 a 1 10
" blue wing teal, per pair	45 a 50
Rabbits, per pair	25 a 30
Jack Rabbits, per pair	60 a 70

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 2,2105 pkgs.; previous six days, 37,485 pkgs. At this writing the transportation line had not succeeded in getting any stock forward, and most receivers were without supplies, especially fresh table grades. Those who had a few goods on hand endeavored to piece them out to regular trade, and the more urgent needs were supplied in that way, but the market was as bare of stock as it has been at any time for years. If there had been any particular object in putting prices higher, it could have been done easily, but the advance has already been carried to a point that is seriously affecting consumption, and receivers were anxious to avoid increasing the dangers that are just ahead of us. By common consent the price of fancy fresh creamery was held at 25¢ a 25 1/2 c., and nearly all the business was on that basis; some outside buyers were seeking stock, and in instances bid a higher price, but did not get the butter. The position was so strong, however, that qualities were not examined as closely as usual, and all useful stock brought full relative value. We quote:	
Creamery, Western, e. & r. s., per lb.	25 1/2
" " firsts	25 1/2 a 24 1/2
" " seconds	20 1/2 a 22 1/2
" " thirds	17 1/2 a 19 1/2
" State finest	24 1/2 a 25 1/2
" " firsts	22 1/2 a 23 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	17 1/2 a 21 1/2
Western, June finest	19 1/2 a 20 1/2
" held, poor to prime	14 1/2 a 18 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, finest	23 1/2
" Welsh tubs, finest	22 1/2
" tubs, seconds to firsts	17 1/2 a 20 1/2
" firkins, finest	16 a 16 1/2
" poor to good	13 1/2 a 15
Western, imitation creamery, fancy	18 1/2 a 19 1/2
" " firsts	15 1/2 a 16 1/2
" " seconds	14 a 14
" factory, fresh extra	14 a 16
" fresh firsts	14 1/2 a 14 1/2
" seconds	13 1/2 a 14
" lower grades	12 a 13
Rolls, fresh, fancy	14 a 15
" common to prime	12 a 13 1/2

ILLINOIS CREAMERY CO., ELGIN,

ILL.

Manufacturers of
Extra Fancy New
Process Creamery Butter.

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CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 6,823 boxes; previous six days, 6,617 boxes. The market is practically at a standstill. The almost impassable conditions of the streets, owing to the snow, limits local deliveries to the most urgent necessities, while few, if any, of the railroad companies are yet in condition to receive stock for shipment out of town. Scarcely any fresh arrivals, and the market is in merely a nominal position. We quote: State, full cream, Sep. & Oct., large colored, 1 c. 1/2 Nov., large, colored, choice, 10 1/2 a 10 1/2 Sep. & Oct., large, white, 1 c. 1/2 Nov., large, good to prime, 9 1/2 a 10 1/2 large, common to fair, 7 1/2 a 9 1/2 Sep. & Oct., small, col., fancy, 11 1/2 a 11 1/2 small, white, 11 1/2 a 11 1/2 Nov., small, good to prime, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2 Nov., " common to fair, 7 1/2 a 9 1/2 State, light skims, small, choice, 9 1/2 a 9 1/2 large, " 8 1/2 a 8 1/2 part skims, small choice, 8 a 8 1/2 large choice, 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 good to prime, 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 common to fair, 5 a 6 Nov., full skims, 4 a 4 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 22,923 cases; previous six days, 33,948 cases. Very little stock was brought in from the docks or railroad stations and goods in store free to be sold, were mostly moved. The wants of the trade are small at current values and it does not take much to supply them; 29¢ a 30 is the ruling rate for fine goods, with more or less concession on frosted stock according to the extent of the damage. Southerns are going at about the usual difference in price. The tone is not generally strong at below quotations. We quote:

State and Penn., average best, per doz.	29 1/2 a 30
Western, fresh-gathered, firsts	29 1/2
Washington, fresh-gathered, firsts	29 a 19 1/2
Kentucky, fresh-gathered, choice	29 a 29 1/2
Tennessee and Va., prime	28 1/2 a 29 1/2
Other Southerns	27 1/2 a 28 1/2

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market was very quiet owing to the severe storm and the consequent inability of the railroad companies to move goods. It is reported that some contracts have been cancelled from Louisiana and Florida, on account of the severity of the blizzard in these States. Export trade very quiet. We quote: Bone meal, steamed, per ton \$21.00 a 21.50 raw, per ton 23.00 a 23.00 Nitrate of soda, spot 1.62 a 1.65 " to arrive 1.55 a 1.60 Bone black, spent, per ton 10.00 a 12.00 Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia, 1.75 a 1.77 1/2 Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground, 1.82 a 1.88 Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, 15.00 a 15.50 " 8 and 20 " " 13.75 a 14.00 " 7 and 30 " " 13.00 a 13.50 " 6 and 35 " " 12.00 a 12.25 Garbage Tankage, f. o. b. New York, 7.00 a 8.00 Azotine, per unit, del. New York, 1.77 a 1.80 Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b. 10.00 a 10.25 Fish scrap, dried " 19.00 a 19.50 Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. 2.65 a 2.67 1/2 Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot 2.65 a 2.67 1/2 Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs., spot 2.65 a 2.67 1/2 South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston, 5.50 a 5.60 South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,000 lbs. 2.90 a 3.00 The same dried 3.40 a 3.60

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY

Kainit, future shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.70 a 8.95
Kainit ex store, in bulk	9.60 a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment	7.00 a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., f. o. b. ship't	1.75 a 1.85
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex store	1.83 a 1.90
Double muriate salt (68a 49 percent less than 2 1/2 per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.01 a 1.13
The same, spot	1.06 a 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	1.99 a 2.08
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent., per unit S. P.	36 a 37 1/2

A Fine Table Butter Guaranteed to be the Pure Product of Cows' Milk, and sold at prices within the reach of all.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

There is nothing of especial interest to advise on the ammoniate market. Business has been totally suspended on account of the weather, and quotations are as heretofore. We quote: Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 1/2 and 12, \$16.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$16 f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$15 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.37 1/4 @ \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.60 @ \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, \$1.70 and 10 c. a. f. on 17 c. e. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.75 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas, \$2.72 1/2 @ \$2.75 c. a. f. Baltimore.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " " per kg. 50 bds.	3.35 90
" " medium, per bds.	80
" " narrow,	30
" domestic, "	60
Hog, American, tcs, per lb.	30
" " bbls., per lb.	20
" " 1/2 bbls., per lb.	22
" " kgs, per lb.	22
Hog guits, rounds, per set (100 feet), f. o. b. N. Y.	18
" " " per lb.	2 a 3
" " bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	1 a 7
" " " Chicago.	1 a 7
" " per lb.	4 a 5
" " middles, per set (57/80 ft.) f. o. b. N. Y.	50
" " " Ohio.	48
" " " per lb.	7 a 8
" weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.	5 1/2
" No. 2's	2 a 3
Russian rings.	12 a 20

SPICES.

Pepper, Sling. Black	31 1/2 12 1/2
" White	18 1/2 19 1/2
" Penang. White	17 1/2 18
" Red Zanzibar	18 18
" Shot	12
Alspice	11 12
Coriander	4 5
Gloves	10 14
Mace	45 50
Nutmegs, 110s.	45 48
Ginger, Jamaica	19 21
" African	6 10
Sage Leaf	7 *
" Rubbed	10 10
Marjoram	33 38

SALTSPETRE.

Crude	4 a 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5 1/2
Powdered	8 a 8 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	a 2 1/2
*But, fresh and heavy	a 4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	30 a 50

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

THE DANGEROUS BOYCOTT.

The "boycott" in trade is a nasty expedient. It is, in a sense, legitimate when a severe case demands drastic measures. But to invite antagonism, and, when it comes, to apply the boycott is dangerous and unwise. There are some retail associations which block the aims of true associated butchervord.

This thing of herding men and driving them like sheep into this or that move without weighing the consequences is unwise.

The object of an organization of men is to avoid and to combat trouble and not to create it. If an association should decide not to purchase, for instance, from some particular wholesaler because that concern does not yield to a whim, or to some unbusiness-like proposition, and then give its custom elsewhere with the avowed object of crippling the business of that concern, that association must naturally expect the "boycotted" company to fight for its business life. The virtual attack of the Butchers' Association of Bay City, Mich., upon the Bell Telephone Company is a strong illustration of this point. Telephones are not meat, and certainly do not come within the province of a meat society. If, then, the 'phone company responds to a cut at their business by stepping into the meat field and putting up shops which will both vend meat and use their 'phones, how can the marketmen excuse their use of the "boycott" on these 'phones and brance their demand that packers shall not supply these Bell markets? The logic of the situation might be that the 'phone company would also go into the slaughtering business, and on to stock raising. But the start in this case was ill-advised on the part of the Bay City Butchers' Association.

We say this frankly. We have said so on other occasions. It is the business of the ranchman to raise cattle; the business of the slaughterer to kill and to wholesale meat; the business of the retailer to cut up this meat and to sell it to the consumer. Marketmen should attend to that business and let outside businesses alone. It is just as legitimate for a packer to retail meat as it is for a retailer to combine against a 'phone company.

The fight at Cleveland, Ohio, is different. We said so, and say so now. It is unfortunate that the socialistic idea gets into the business methods of some retailers. All of this violates the ground maxim of the Single-Line Dealers' Association. Avoid inviting trouble and useless boycotts.

** The Board of Health meat inspectors for the week condemned the following quantities of meats: Veal, 300 lb; 3 calves, 130 lb; 13 barrels poultry, 2,600 lb; 4 quarters of horse meat, 500 lb; 200 lb of mutton; 30 lb livers; 2 barrels of meat, 400 lb; 4,105 lb of hogs.

THE THINKING BUTCHER.

Most marketmen work like machines. They have what they call a "system," which is not a system at all. It is a mere procedure. A system is the working out of a plan leading to the successful accomplishment of some preconceived purpose. A mere daily schedule for putting through the mechanical routine of each day alike is anything but a system. It is a daily rote which grinds out the details of the day with no higher object in view than to get through with the day's work. Such a system lands where it starts, and again starts where it lands. At the end of the year that shop is still turning around in its little automatic sphere. The proprietor finds himself no further ahead than at the end of the previous twelve months. He stands in his door, looks at his rival up the block and wonders how he has got on so much better. One butcher thinks and plans, and watches the details of his market, and all of the business connected with it. The other is a slave to mechanical details, which themselves may be gradually grinding down his capital and facing his small business about for the mortgage counter, and the inevitable end.

Every marketman should have a plan in his business, and a system for executing this plan. He should plan for profits; plan to please and draw custom; plan his purchases on the results of a period of sales; plan the carrying of stock and the getting rid of it; plan his expenses; plan his general business on the cost of running it, and add to that the little increases which are necessary to a healthy growth; plan his time and use his brains for all of this, while his help is executing the details of his system. With a machine of this kind in action the thinking butcher should succeed.

Eggs a Source of Wealth.

Wasser glass is a very satisfactory preservative for eggs. If a dealer can keep his eggs fresh when the best eggs are selling at 16 for a quarter, and sell them when the same grade of egg fetches 25 cents for 11 eggs, he will make an enormous profit over and above the cost of preserving and keeping them.

A \$5,000 Shock.

Nerves Metieck, the ex-butcher of 65 Tilbury street, Brooklyn, has entered suit for \$5,000 damages against the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, for performing an autopsy on his wife's body against his expressed orders that such a thing should not be done. The offence claimed was committed in 1896. He only learned of the violation of his orders recently. He has a mortal horror of autopsies and it is the raising of the horror of one in his mind which has injured him \$5,000. The courts will very likely hold that the attending physician has final control over the disposition of a body to issue his certificate.

Want a Horse Chuck?

Ferdinand Lusenup, of the Kearney Meadows, N. J., has a horse-abattoir there for the European trade. He yearns for the New York market. "Why not eat horse?" he asks. Yes, why not? There are good reasons for not doing so. Will you invest your stomach in the horse meat business? But this is what Proprietor Lusenup says:

"We send all our product to New York, where it is shipped to Europe. Not a pound of it is sold in America. Our principal markets are in Norway, though we ship also to France and Germany. Horse flesh when pickled or smoked makes a fine, tasty meat, and nothing but prejudice permits its adoption as an article of food in the United States.

"We are trying to have this prejudice wiped out. An application is now before the city authorities of New York for a license to retail horse meat under its proper name. If that permission is granted, my fortune will be made in five years, for all we want is an entering wedge to extend the legal sale of horse flesh throughout this country. As it is now, the cost of exporting the meat takes away most of the profit."

A Kansas View of the Influence of Pork.

No man who lives on meat was ever known to lick his wife or ask for a divorce. Adam got into a row right off because he had no hog meat, butter or black bass. Napoleon lost Waterloo because the allied forces had bacon for breakfast the morning of the fight. The French had vegetable soup. The South had to give in at Appomattox because they were out of meat. No war can be successfully waged without hog meat.

Americans are the most frisky people on the earth, because they eat the most hog meat.

Ingalls would have gone back to the Senate had he not lived on oatmeal, baked apples and blind robins.

A vegetable diet woman is as cold and clammy and unlovable as a turnip. If you wish to put roses in the cheeks of your girls, vitality in their every motion, and brains in their heads, feed them meat.

If you want your boy to get a job and hold it, go to the front and amount to something, give him bacon grease, ham fat or talow three times a day.

The world is full of cranks who are always getting up some new fad about hay soup or corn fodder soup.—El Dorado Republican.

Another Ignorant Jones.

A. E. Jones, a meat peddler of Minneapolis, was fined \$50 by Judge Kerr for selling meat which had lost its usefulness, according to the city health department's views. Jones said he didn't know it was bad. That is Jones' misfortune. Meat peddlers are an ignorant lot as a rule; also unscrupulous "job lot" venders, and should be purged from the streets. They are unfit to sell human food.

"INVINCIBLE" ICE SCALE.

MADE IN TWO SIZES:

No. 3. Weighs 300 lbs. by 5 lbs.

No. 4. Weighs 400 lbs. by 5 lbs.

This Scale meets all the requirements demanded by the "Ice Trade." It is accurate and unbreakable. It relieves all strain. Both the ring at the top and hook are swivel. The dial is nickel with black figures. It is used and highly endorsed by the largest ice companies.

Patents pending.

Write for prices.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.
133-139 S. Clinton St., CHICAGO.

THAT DEBT-COLLECTING BILL.

(Continued from Last Week.)

Section 3. Any judgment debtor may himself apply by petition for the benefit of the provisions of this act, and may cause any creditor or creditors holding a judgment creditor and proceeded against cited to appear and show cause why an examination, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be made; and the court or justice may, after hearing, proceed in the case in the same manner as provided in section one of this act.

Section 4. In case any judgment creditor or debtor institutes proceedings as hereinbefore provided, all other process or suits to enforce or recover any judgment upon which such proceedings are based and all actions or proceedings by other creditors against such judgment debtor, relative to wages shall be suspended, except only as provided in section six of this act, until the judgment or judgments on which such proceedings are based shall have been fully satisfied; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the attachment of any property of the debtor or other than his wages, either before or after judgment, of the levying of the execution thereon.

Section 5. The court or justice may at any time after written notice to the opposite party, or his attorney of record, revise, modify or suspend any decree theretofore made as circumstances may require in any proceedings under this act.

Section 6. Any creditor who has recovered a judgment on a claim against a debtor against whom proceedings are pending under this act shall be entitled, upon motion and after notice to all parties then in interest, to inquire into the validity and the amount of the claim of any judgment creditor or creditors for whose benefit the decree provided for in this act has been entered. Upon the hearing of such motion the court or justice may order the judgment creditor or creditors who are then parties to the proceedings to render an account to the court or justice of all amounts theretofore paid by the debtor upon each and every such judgment, and may also after a hearing, enter a decree revoking or modifying any previous decree in the proceedings as it may deem equitable and just, and may order that any and all payments thereafter made by the judgment debtor be apportioned between the different judgment creditors who are then parties to such proceedings in such manner as it may deem equitable and just.

Section 7. No costs shall be allowed to either party after proceedings have been begun under the provisions of this act, except only that the sum of twenty-five cents shall be paid to the clerk or justice issuing the notices hereinbefore provided, and the sum of one dollar per day for each hearing actually had thereon, and the sum of twenty-five cents for each continuance without hearing, and the same fees shall be paid to officers for copies, service, travel and other expenses, if any, as are now allowed by law in the service of writs, and they shall be paid in the same manner.

Section 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Telephone Company Selling Meat.

The Butchers' Association of Bay City, Mich., voted to use only the phones of one company. The Bell Telephone Company, which was thus "boycotted," went into the meat business as a retaliation. The Bell Company has opened meat stores in Bay City for the sale of meat, sausages, etc. These stores are underselling the local butchers. These butchers have given the Chicago packers notice and a warning. Why can't butchers stick to selling meat? Why do they insist on organizing a trust for block buying and object to block selling? It is wrong.

INTERESTING ABOUT SPICES.

To be drawn from the noisy streets crowded with rumbling wagons, and screeching trolley cars and hoisted above the dull lumbering of "L" trains to the scents and environs of the tropics right in bleak busy New York City is both pleasant and novel, in the wintry season. One might be surprised to hear that he can trudge in the slush and snow of the city, suddenly step through a doorway and find himself in the vale of sweet-scented Araby, even when a fuzzy blizzard is on.

It will doubtless surprise many people to be told that a very large industry treating tropical products is running in the crowded center of the Greater City.

A representative of The National Provisioner, who leisurely sniffed and loitered about the ramifications of the large, new and diversified spice and coffee mills of B. Fisher & Co., at the corner of 393-397 Greenwich street, saw and learned much that will interest the readers of this journal. This extensive concern is known to the trade as the "Fisher Mills."

How many people know one coffee or spice from another? How many know the process of preparing and marketing these universal luxuries? A first-class spice mill is a gem of diversified industry, where spices are graded, ground, sifted, blended, classified and marketed pure, or in mysterious combinations.

The little mustard seed, for instance, is California yellow, or Bombay brown. The latter seed is not half the size of the former, yet both are about one product. The little seed are placed in a powerful press where the oil is forced out. At a pressure of six thousand pounds to the square inch, oil to the extent of from 20 to 25 per cent. of the whole weight is obtained. That is, 100 pounds of mustard seed will yield from 20 to 25 pounds of oil. This oil has no mustard taste. It is used by the Hebrews instead of olive oil. It is also a very fine but expensive soap oil. The mustard cake then goes across the room into the battery of stamps where it is reduced to a fine flour. This battery consists of six large wooden upright pestles each about six feet high and four inches square, and all driven by steam. This is then sieved. The coarse hulls become a by-product, the finer and weaker flower is used for blending purposes, and the true mustard is boxed or turned into compound products. Fisher Mills' famous "B. F. Mustard" is a final product of the best efforts of the factory. The processes which convert their special grade of white and black peppers into the commercial product is but another intensely interesting division of this diversified mill. There are three different kinds of mills used, viz., stone, iron, and pulverizer, to suit the different kinds of spicess wanted.

From floor to floor, and section to section the scented senses move until the aroma of tea falls upon that of mace, nutmegs, cardamom, sage, the very highest grade of the most carefully selected and imported white and black peppers, and other odorous spices. Fisher Mills were particularly fortunate in their stock of teas. At the time the government imposed the war tax of 10c. per pound upon tea they had on hand the largest assorted stock of tea possibly of any mill in New York. This they were and are enabled to supply to their customers at the old ante-bellum prices. While the many brands are excellent, the "Russian Caravan" tea is a real luxury and a table delight. After sneezing through the multitudinous kinds of strong peppers which were a striking contrast to some weaklings which grocers often sell, the following facts were remembered. There have recently been heavy advances in all kinds of peppers due to short crops and to the shortening of stocks in the warehouses. As a result, prices will go high-

er, even though the present market price of this spice seems to be high. There have been less importations on account of the high market quotations.

Of the extensive area of the six spacious floors occupied by the Fisher Mills, spice and coffee works not one section was more interesting than the detail working of the new and improved coffee machinery, which classifies, cleans, roasts, cools, grinds, weighs and bags as much as 400 sacks (54,000 lbs.) of coffee daily if needed. There are 15 roasters. Each one takes 1½ bags of coffee at a time. Each bag holds about 135 pounds of the green berry. A man samples with a scoop during the roasting process. The coffee is then run out into a large square sieve-cooling pan under which is driven a cold blast. From this the coffee is dumped down chutes into a weighing or grinding hopper as the trade requires. Over these hoppers run a belt trolley which takes the green coffee to the roaster hopper. Nineteen different brands are put up and their names are on the floor.

Before the coffee is put in the roaster it is shaken on to a gravity plate, known as the "Peabody Apron Separator" for culling the round beans from the flat ones. By its jiggling motion the flat beans turn over, and sit down until dropped into their proper place, while the round ones roll off into another receptacle. Then these berries are put into a pan with a series of pans below, having graded openings. These are called screens, and each screen retains the berry of a uniform size. The beans are put into a reverse cylindered drum for cleaning from them any trash. This, however, is the beginning of the trip of



Is Healthful. It cannot be Defected, and does not destroy the Natural Flavor of the Meat.
Invented and Manufactured Only By
B. HELLER & CO.
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St., Chicago
U. S. A.
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

the coffee. There are other details as interesting. In this way every grade and brand is perfect. The roasting is even, and the quality uniform. All of these scientific intricacies are a striking contrast to the modest, interesting old roaster on exhibition in the case in the show room. It was this valuable trade heirloom which Mr. Benedict Fisher personally operated in 1861. It was the first roaster put in by the now big Fisher Mills, and serves to show the vast strides of the present extensive business and its newly installed machinery from the simple things of a generation ago. The tour of inspection was full of interest and New York is fortunate to have so reputable and up-to-date a concern. Mr. Fisher, the gentlemanly member of B. Fisher & Co., greeted our representative and politely turned him over to Mr. Diefenthaler, whose courtesy is in keeping with the well-known character of the concern, and whose knowledge of spices is rare. He was very obliging and painstaking. The National Provisioner wishes to thank both of these gentlemen for their kindness and to express its surprise at the extent of their sterling business.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

The National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations of Great Britain met at London on Jan. 25, and elected W. Ramsden of Liverpool president. The retiring president, W. Field, who is a member of the British Parliament, declined re-election, holding the view that the presidential honors should be divided. We excerpt the following from the London "Meat Trades Journal":

"The general secretary read a letter received from the Eastern Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association (America), notifying the existence of a boycott on the goods of the Cleveland Provision Co. for unbusiness-like methods, tending to the demoralization of the butcher business in general. One of the principal objects of our association (the letter proceeds) is to prevent, if possible, the wholesale selling direct to the consumer; and, after repeated overtures to the firm mentioned, they have refused to entertain our proposition with a view to a settlement of the difficulty. In fact, they have made themselves particularly obnoxious to the retail trade in this country by maintaining retail shops in connection with their wholesale establishment, in direct competition with their wholesale trade, and also in every way possible introducing into the retail trade a policy which must, in the end, demoralize all branches of our business—wholesale as well as retail. * * * We think that any action tending to the betterment of the condition of the retail butcher should be universal, and we ask your assistance in this matter."

Mr. W. Field said he replied personally to the above communication. He held that who else men should not become retail merchants, and upon this he thought they would all agree. He regretted to say that the same system had been tried in this country, but it was a practice that was to be condemned, and on no consideration should they allow the wholesale men to interfere with the retail trades. (Hear, hear.)

The president said that although they might sympathize with their brethren in America who sent the letter of complaint, they had to admit that the same practice obtained in England. The large firms all over this country had opened retail shops, and he protested against the growing tendency on the part of wholesale butchers in endeavoring to cultivate a retail trade.

On the motion of Mr. Field, seconded by Mr. Geoghegan, and supported by the president and Mr. Speed, a resolution was passed denouncing the practice, and agreeing that the matter should receive the attention of the Federation on a future occasion. Mr. Horton mentioning that in the meantime the question might be brought before the affiliated associations, then when the whole subject came up for consideration at a Federation meeting they would be in a better position to decide upon the best course to adopt in regard to it.

Local and Personal

** Hudson River Beef Company, Limited, has obtained a judgment against John H. Furboter for \$153.

** N. Morris and others have obtained judgment against Felix Kahn for \$180.

** L. Metzger had a flattering opening of his new butcher shop on Saturday at 75th street and Park avenue. The floral decorations, we understand, were sent by his friends. This shop is called the Oxford market.

** H. J. Snyder, who was formerly Swift and Company's head bookkeeper at Manhattan market, and later, their head bookkeeper at their Pottstown, Pa., branch, is now manager of that important branch. Mr. Snyder's advancement is due to his care, trustworthiness and to his popularity with the trade.

** V. E. Andre, who opened a new butcher shop on Columbus avenue, between 103d and 104th streets, gave out solid silver souvenirs last Saturday. A fat man was willing to furnish the souvenirs for the privilege of getting the fat. Competition in trade is getting close.

** Roth Brothers' shop, on Amsterdam avenue, between 99th and 100th streets, is closed. This was known as the Majestic market. "To let" is on the shop.

** Brown's butcher shop, on 7th avenue, between 132d and 133d streets, closed last Saturday. This is not a bad neighborhood for a moderate all-the-year-round trade.

** Mr. Quinn, Armour & Co.'s head sheep buyer, was in the city during the week. He should not feel lonesome, as the grizzly back of the city looks homelike to a Westerner.

** Mike Mahoney, the small stock salesman of the Armour Packing Co. at Fort Greene place, has been ill from nose bleed. He is now convalescent, and is expected to be out soon.

** Joe Lyon, manager for the Armour Packing Co. at Philadelphia, has just returned from a trip to the West, where he spent four days looking over the big plant of the company.

** Charlie Herrschaft, manager at their South Brooklyn branch for the Armour Packing Co., was in Kansas City last week. He returned on Saturday. He went all over the large plant and saw a lot of new things.

** Roth & Co. have closed their butcher shop at Dover, N. J. The stand did not pay. They could not sell out at a satisfactory price, so closed the place and shipped their stuff to the Orange, where business is better in their market.

Darling Brothers Company.

The rumored change of an important firm to new and much larger quarters are traced down by a reporter of The National Provisioner this week and located at the office of Darling Brothers' Company, in the West Washington Market, who were formerly the principles of the old firm known as the Metropolitan Hotel and Supply Company, but it seems that their new quarters at No. 3 Broomfield street are to be only temporary, and that they are not only seeking but have located very spacious quarters in the four-story brick building at Nos. 405 and 407 West 14th street, in which they will move their present business at as early a date as possible. Their establishment will be fitted up in first-class shape as a wholesale market and no expense will be spared to make it the best one in New York City, and to this end the Darling Brothers' Company are now

thoroughly investigating every subject that is of interest to them in regard to quick handling of their product, refrigeration and such other important topics. The capacity of the beef department will be about 1,800 short sirloins and ribs, having the interior tracked in basement and all other stories of the building, and in making this move it is assumed that at least they will have five times their present capacity for trade.

The new premises could not be better situated, being in the heart of the best wholesale beef interests of New York City, only a short distance from the Ninth avenue elevated station, and from which point their sign can be read by any one who is in that vicinity. This new company was recently incorporated at Albany under the following organization: R. S. Darling, president; H. C. Darling, treasurer; B. A. Holland and Ellis L. Cook, stockholders. All of these gentlemen have a wide and favorable acquaintance in the trade, not only in New York City, but out of it, and it is said that there are but few concerns whose trade would follow them a longer distance than that of this new company. It is expected that the Darling Brothers' Company will be located at their new quarters by March 10.

A New Plant in Baltimore.

The Armour Packing Co. will soon have the big new branch plant in Eutaw street, Baltimore, in good running order. It is out near the Camden street station, in the nest of refrigerators there, and is next to that of Swift and Company. This plant will be one of the best equipped branch plants in the country. Besides the large refrigerator for fresh beef, there will be smokehouses for curing provisions, electric lighting throughout and a cold blast. The building will be 45x80 feet, three stories high and basement and built substantially out of brick, etc. George Morris, formerly with Armour & Co., who is now managing the packing company's North street plant, will manage this bigger place. The former branch will be closed up. Unless some hitch takes place in the progress of the work, the Eutaw plant will open in the early part of March. Manager Morris is getting his house in order for an opening at that time. This is the center of the meat trade.

Paul Tetzl Challenged.

J. J. Donnelly, the champion of the West, has issued a challenge to Paul Tetzl to meet him in a beef killing contest. Donnelly won the championship at the Zoo contest in Cincinnati, dressing a 1200-lb steer in 4.49. He beat this at the abattoir when he dressed a 1,000 pound bullock in 3 minutes and five seconds. The Western boys are ready with the money.

A Business Man said:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS 850.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate. STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
18 Day St., 523 Broadway, 118 W. 20th St.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, February 17, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:		
Mortgages.		
Kaufmann, A., 950 1st Ave.; to M. Stelnick (filed Feb. 11).....	850	
Alexander, M., 276 W. 43d St.; to J. H. Rohrs (filed Feb. 14).....	300	
Malik, P., 630 Courtland Ave.; to A. Meyer (filed Feb. 14).....	25	
Schorowitz, D., 4 Rutgers Pl.; to E. Diamond (filed Feb. 15).....	75	
Bills of Sale.		
Brown, C. A., 2246 7th Ave.; to Thos. Farrell (filed Feb. 15).....	\$200	

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:		
Mortgages.		
Ferris, John R., 1310 Broadway; to Jerome C. Ward (filed Feb. 16).....	100	
Muth, John L., 46 Cooper St.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Feb. 17).....	145	
Weiss, Henry, 273 Broadway; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Feb. 17).....	220	
Bills of Sale.		
Schwanewede, Henry, 337 Flatbush Ave.; to Kern Bros. (filed Feb. 15).....	\$525	

ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.:		
Mortgages.		
Schenck, Fred. L.; to Charles M. Lee.....	\$250	

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

**The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, February 17, 1899:**

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:		
Mortgages.		
Winter, J. H. A., 82 University Pl.; to E. Renschfus (filed Feb. 10).....	\$1,500	
Ahmet, L. F., 143 Bowery; to E. R. Biehler (filed Feb. 10).....	100	
Peck, B., 114-116 W. 20th St.; to Sophia A. Peck (filed Feb. 11).....	250	
Drake, D. F., 2351 3d Ave.; to E. L. Hughes (filed Feb. 14).....	2,500	
Luyster, J. V., 293 3d Ave.; to M. McGunnness (filed Feb. 14).....	450	
Mellen, J., 26 West St.; to G. & L. J. Kahn (R) (filed Feb. 14).....	500	
Pirislir & Schoenberg, 69 Clinton St.; to A. N. Alpest (filed Feb. 15).....	150	
Heise, H., 221 Greene St.; to F. Winter (filed Feb. 15).....	200	
Schlosser, J., 521 E. 87th St.; to J. Seckamp (filed Feb. 16).....	230	
Bills of Sale.		
Weinecke, S., 2231 2d Ave.; to H. Kavevsky (filed Feb. 15).....	\$450	
Klein, M., 175 Essex St.; to M. Sommer (filed Feb. 15).....	315	
Schochat, F., 176 Orchard St.; to H. Fader (filed Feb. 15).....	425	

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN:		
Mortgages.		
Tawbin, Abraham, 366 Grand St.; to David Rockower (filed Feb. 15).....	\$38	
Bills of Sale.		
Koska, Valentine, 672 6th Ave.; to Mary Koska (filed Feb. 15).....	\$500	
Benchi, Saverio, 262 4th Ave.; to Star Loan Ass'n (filed Feb. 17).....	50	

Knife and Scale Combined.

Walter Doty, of Middletown, O., has invented a cheese knife which will cut and weigh the cheese at one time. It is quite a novelty, and is said to be quite a tool in a grocery store. The patent is being applied for, but the knife is not yet ready for its twin duty.

BUSINESS RECORD.

COLORADO—H. C. Smith, Denver; restaurant; has closed up business.

CONNECTICUT—A. F. Roper, Colchester; meat market; discontinued.—Samuel Richardson, Hartford, meats, etc.; sold out.—K. Silverman, Hartford, meat market; gives bill of sale.—George S. Vivion, New Britain, meat market; closed by constable.

ILLINOIS—Albert D. Gleason, Chicago (Normal Park), meat, etc.; sold out.

INDIANA—Albert R. Worm, Indianapolis, meats; R. E. mortg. \$800.—Albert R. Worm, Indianapolis, meats; released R. E. mortg. \$3,000.

MAINE—Webster, Winterport, meats; damaged by fire.—J. G. Yeaton, Winthrop, provisions, etc.; sold out.

MASSACHUSETTS—George O. Stevens, Salem; provisions, etc.; discontinued.—Hattie A. Chick, wife of George W. Chick, Boston; provisions; filed certificate, etc.

MICHIGAN—Morgan & Muringham, Byron, meats, etc.; succeeded by F. J. Stocken.—Davis & Cozzins, Hillsdale, meats, etc.; sold out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Franklin A. Abbott, Penacook, provisions, etc.; sold out.

NEW YORK—D. F. Durkin, Tottenville; out of business.—Mary A. McCargo, Rochester, meats; bill of sale \$100; judgts. vs. J. F. & Mary A. McCargo \$235.—Tobin Bros., Victor, meat; R. E. mortg. \$1,800.

NORTH CAROLINA—H. W. Hurdle, Edenton, meat; Hurdle & Deans succeed.

OHIO—Nagle & Reinhart, Portsmouth, butchers; R. E. mortg. \$600.

PENNSYLVANIA—A. H. Wilcox, Bradford, restaurant; closed on landlord's warrant.—F. P. Price, Scranton, provisions, etc.; agent and wife R. E. mortg. \$30,000.

RHODE ISLAND—Pierce & Leech, Providence, meats, etc.; dissolved; J. A. Pierce continues.—Charles E. Turner, Providence, market; attached.

New Shops.

S. L. Tooker opened a new market in the Boyle block, N. Attleboro, Mass.

E. T. Lawton, of East Fairhaven, Mass., has opened a meat store with a fine line of meats at 46 Middle street, Fairhaven, Mass.

L. A. Hummer has erected a large building at 163 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J., where he opened his new market Thursday of last week.

Jed M. Smalley and Ben Crane have opened a new meat market at 153 Front street, Plainfield, N. J. They have good reputations as butchers.

MacNichol Bros., of Water street, Eastport, Me., have opened a branch meat market above South End Bridge, Me. John MacNichol will run it.

Switzer Bros. have opened a new meat market at Flint, Mich.

Business Changes.

Edward B. Morse has purchased the meat market of Franklin A. Abbott, at Main street, Penacook, N. H.

Brown & Lyon, of Wales, Mass., sold out all of the stock and fixtures of their big market on Tuesday if the storm had so abated as to permit the sale. It has all of the incidentals for a good market doing a good high-class trade.

Will Reeves, George Berry, and Jerre Finner have succeeded to the market of J. S. Baker, at 863 Main street, Riverside, Cal.

E. L. Hazlett has purchased the meat market of C. W. Castleman at Riverside, Cal.

B. H. Haines has bought out the market business of J. G. Yeaton at Winthrop, Me.

Daniel Bates has purchased the meat market of Hyland Bros., at E. Barre, Vt.

A. M. Peckham has purchased the meat business of L. B. Pratt at Middleboro, Mass.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Butchers' Association of Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are: A. Liles, A. Seesil, J. A. Seynaigo, S. D. Fuchs, G. J. Buckle, T. F. Mergle, A. S. Picard.

The big banquet of the Retail Butchers' Association of New Haven, Conn., will be held on Feb. 28. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Messrs. Weiss, Tennant and Frederick.

Twenty-two members of the Retail Butchers and Grocers' Association of South Bend, Ind., went to Elkhart and were royally entertained by their brother craftsmen there. Frank Hoffman, of the Stand Hotel, lunched them. Then W. H. Paul & Co., W. A. Griffin & Co., Kavanaugh & Pollard, C. T. Green and kept them going. They were banquetted and feasted and handed around in such genuinely hand-some style that Elkhart is a bright spot in their memory.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Schenectady, N. Y., has compromised their ice house fight with the highway commissioners of Glenville by agreeing to fill their ice house at night when the work will not in the least interfere with the traffic of the day.

Butchers' Licenses—Judgment for \$732,66 has been entered by Judge Allen in favor of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association and against the city, an action arising out of the payment of butcher licenses. The claims of John B. Weeber, Edward George and Joseph Gaub were dismissed.

The question of a public market at Schenectady is still unsettled. The public and the market people are still haggling over it.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Albany, N. Y., last week elected the following officers for the year: President, De Witt Frederich; vice-president, John Spencer; recording secretary, Charles McNary; financial secretary, Louis W. Bookheim; treasurer, George Wiley; trustees, William Bauer and Daniel Hartnett.

The fourth annual banquet of the association was held at the Columbia hotel on Thursday evening. About seventy-five sat down at the table. The officers of the State Association and those of the Troy and Schenectady associations were present.

The event was a very pleasant affair.

The United Butchers' Hide and Tallow Association of Baltimore, Md., last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Henry Brauer, president; Andrew W. Schmidt, vice-president; Andrew French, treasurer; Edwin Pairo, secretary, and Conrad Schluderberg, Philip Wagner, Jacob Fleischman, Conrad Arbin, Adam Schmidt, John Shuppner and Charles Guertler, directors.

Gartland and His Dewey Steer.

Mr. John Gartland, one of the prominent men in butchery of Canandaigua, N. Y., paid The National Provisioner a visit this week. He reports that business could not be better and everything that goes to make up success in the provision trade seems to abound in Central New York State. Mr. Gartland is particularly remembered because of the young steer, Commodore Dewey, which he purchased when ten months old, on May 30, weighing one thousand pounds, and without particular care or attention slaughtered for the holidays, then weighing 1240 pounds and cleaned and dressed at 717 pounds. The quality of beef and other meats handled by Mr. Gartland are well known to be the best that can be purchased.



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For sample barrel and prices, write the

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AN APPROPRIATE CALENDAR.

The Swift calendar, of which we print an outline fac simile, much reduced, is one of the finest calendars of the season. As befits the business it represents, prize live stock furnish the motif, a restful farm scene serving as a landscape. In the foreground is the



Aberdeen-Angus bullock, "Black Prince," who it is said, "probably contributed more than any other animal ever shown in the West toward popularizing the Aberdeen-Angus breed. He netted upon the block 71 per cent. of net to live weight, pulling down the scales before slaughter at 2,400 lbs." Swift and Company's products are known all over the world. Their enormous business aggregates more than \$150,000,000 annually.

Friday's Closings.

COTTON OIL.

Yesterday the market was quiet and strong, without new features. Sales then of 175 bbls. prime yellow at 26; 200 bbls. good off yellow at 24, and 200 bbls. white at 31½.

TALLOW.

On Friday the market in New York continued dull. There were offers to sell 200 bbls. city at 4½, while bidding was easier than that, and for 300 bbls., 4½ was bid. It is possible that some holders would accept 4-7-16, although there is nothing definite about this, but that appears to be the lowest at which it would be reached at present. Of country made, sales of 75,000 pounds in lots at 48@4½, as to quality.

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BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	50 to 65c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	40 to 50c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	40 a 75c. a pair
" " Beef	15 a 25c. a pair
Calves' livers	40 to 60c a piece
Beef kidneys	8 to 10c a piece
Mutton kidneys	30c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 60c a piece
Ox tails	8 to 10c a piece
Hams, beef	15 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c to 20c a lb
Bulls' beef	6 to 8c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	25 to 30c a lb
Lamb's tripe	8 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-55 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 42 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 80-85 lbs. per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	85.00
Hoofs	20.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality \$180.00-190.00 " 7½ oz. and und."	100.00-150.00
" No. 3	50.00-90.00
Gluestock, Dry, per 100 lbs.	3.00-3.50
Wet, "	1.50-3.00
Hair tails, per pc.	3-3½c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

7½ percent. Caustic Soda	1.60 to 1.65 for 60 p. c
" Caustic Soda	1.65 to 1.70 for 60 per cent
" Caustic Soda	1.65 per 100 lbs.
90 " Powdered Caustic Soda	2½-3 cts. lb.
58 " Pure Alkali	75-90 cts. for 48 p. c
48 " Soda Ash	95c-\$1 per 100 lbs.
Crystal Carbonate Soda	1.50-1.75 per 200 lbs
Carbonate of Potash	4 to 4½ cts. lb
Cat's Eye	7½ cts. lb.
Talc	1 to 1½ cts. lb.
Palm Oil	4 to 4½ cts. lb.
Green Olive Oil	58 to 62 cts. gallon
" Fats	4½ to 5 cts. lb.
Yellow Olive Oil	56 to 60 cts. gallon
Cochin Cocoonut Oil	5½ to 6 cts. lb.
Geylon Cocoonut Oil	5½ cts. lb.
Cuban Cocoonut Oil	5½ cts. lb.
Cottonseed Oil	26-30 cts. gallon
Rosin	\$2.00 to \$3.00 per 250 lb

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18
No. 2 Skins	13
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	13
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	11
Heavy No. 1 Skins, 18 lbs. and over	2.25
Heavy No. 2 Skins, 17 lbs. and over	2.00
Light No. 1 Skins, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Light No. 2 Skins, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.65
Branded Skins, heavy	1.25
Light Branded Skins	1.00
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" " light	1.25
Branded O. S.	75

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra	22c
1 Extra	18c
1	16c
1½	15½c
1¾	16c
1½	14c
1¾	13c
1½	11c
1¾	10c
1½	9c
1¾	8c

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit. a 1.60

Hoof meal, per unit. a 1.40

Concent. tankage, 15 to 18 p. c. per unit. 1.40

Underground tankage, 10 to 11 p. c. per ton. a 16.00

Underground tankage, 9 & 10 p. c. per ton. a 14.80

Underground tankage, 8 & 9 p. c. per ton. a 13.80

Ground raw bones. a 34.00-26.00

Ground steamed bones. a 18.00-19.00

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns No. 1. a \$190 a \$205 per ton 55-70 lbs. average

Hoofs. a \$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton

Round Shin Bones. a \$62.50 to \$67.50

Flat Shin Bones. a \$41.00 to \$42.00

Thigh Bones. a \$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins. a 5½

Pocket Pieces. a 4½

Tenderloins. a 13 a 12½

Spare ribs. a 4½ a 4½

Trimmings. a 3½ a 4½

Bacon butts. a 4 a 4½

Cheek Meat. a 3 a 3½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle. a 3½

White, clarified. a 4½ a 4½

Plantation, granulated. a 4½ a 5

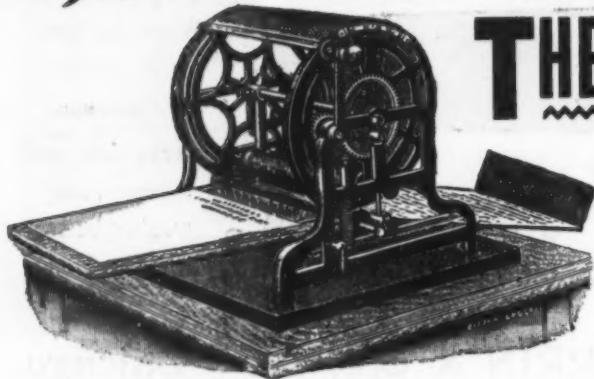
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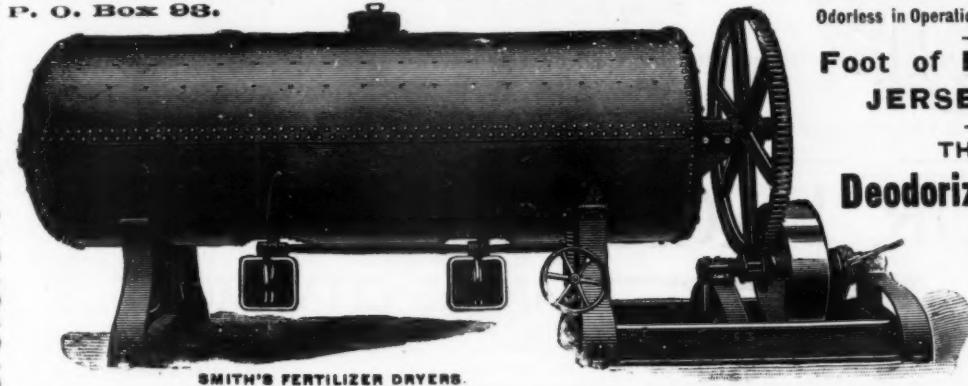
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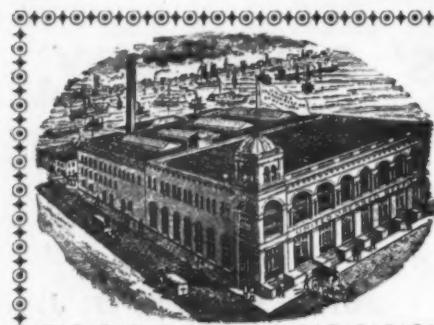
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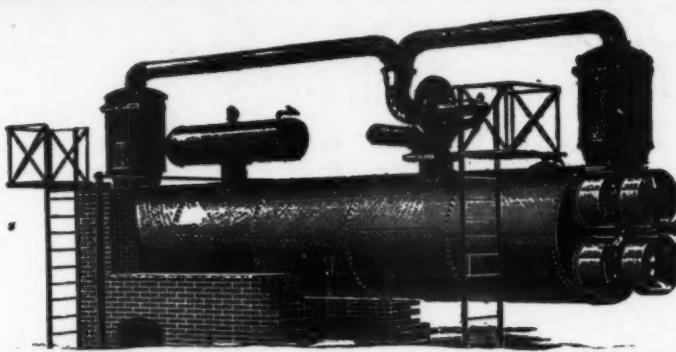
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